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- 3.—Kai Sze Chow Min
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- 5.—Roast Wild Duck and Currant Jelly
- 6.—Madras Curry
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Hashed Brown Cabbage
- 10.—Banana Fritters
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea
- 13.—Coffee

BRITAIN AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

THE QUESTION OF AGE IN ATHLETICS.

DANGER OF OVER-EXERTION BY TOO YOUTHFUL MEN.

[United Press.]

Great Britain faces the 1930 track and field season with an eye towards the 1932 Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

As British track and field leaders open the 1930 campaign they are looking for men of promise between the ages of 22 and 26. The reason for this is, that a decided majority of Olympic winners in the past have been over 22 years of age.

Well-developed physical manhood, represented at the age of 21, is the correct starting-point, according to British experts. Youths of 16 or 18 should not be allowed to run, in the opinion of British critics, since early-age participation in athletics tends to burn out likely athletes.

When one scrutinizes the records of British track and field records the truth of the belief that athletes over 22 are the ones to place championship hopes on is evident. Another glance at America's long list of victorious stars reveals the same fact.

Exceptional Cases.

People may point out the case of Percy Williams and Ray Barbutti, leading figures in the last Olympic Games, as youths under 21 who came through the terrific mental and physical strain afforded by Olympic competition. Their cases are, however, exceptional in international competition.

Barbatti won the 400 metres race at Amsterdam when he was only 18. His victory was the sole one scored by America in a flat race. Barbatti won, despite his age, because he is a powerful, fighting runner who won't be beaten. He stands six feet tall, weighs 190 pounds, and played four years of excellent football for Syracuse. Throughout his career he has consistently defeated men such as Bud Spencer, of Stanford, who have run faster races. Barbatti just had enough strength coupled with grit and fight at the finish to dive for the tape and victory.

Williams, an excellent runner, did not have to face Charley Borah of Southern California in either two of the short sprint races.

His competition was not as keen as that encountered in some of the past Olympic Games. No runner of the sterling merit of Charley Paddock was in the field against him.

H. M. Abrahams won the 100 metres in the 1924 Games for Great Britain at the age of 23. He never finished a 100 yards faster than 10 seconds before he was 21.

Charley Paddock who learned his running under Dean Cromwell, Southern California, mentor, did much of his best running around the age of 23. The golden streak before that age, but did not have the stamina to run 9.6 second races on consecutive Saturdays. When he was timed at 9.4 seconds in the race against Charley Borah he was 21.

Nearing Thirty.

Sidney Atkinson, who won the high hurdles at Amsterdam was 29. Lord Burthley, number one man at Amsterdam, in the 400 metres low hurdles, was in his twenty-fourth year.

Douglas Lowe, Britain's sensational middle-distance runner, was 16 when he was named Olympic champion in the 500 metres race in 1928. Dr. Otto Peltzer, the German economics Professor, considered one of the finest middle-distance performers in the world, is 26.

When Ted Meredith and Melvin Shepherd both broke the world's record in their thrilling race at Stockholm in 1919 to place one, two for America they were 22 and 26 respectively.

Paavo Nurmi, the greatest runner over distances from 1,500 yards to 5 miles the world has ever known, is 30. He did not become known as the Phantom Finn until he was nearly 25.

Joie Ray and Clarence de Mar, America's premier long-distance stars, are no longer kids at the running game. True enough, Ray put in five years on indoor and outdoor tracks before he began to win in 1923, but at the age of 29 he entered a Marathon competition.

Now he is rated along with de Mar, a fifty-year old veteran, as the best in the United States.

Still Going Strong.

Weight stars are seldom youngsters. The consistently good work of Matty McGrath and Pat J. McDonald of New York down through the years is a good example. To-day Bud Houser, Olympic discus winner in 1924 and again in 1928, Herman Brix, and John Kuck are all better than when they responded to the rah-rah's of college rooting sections.

Brix still growing, can shove the shot past the 50-foot mark any day of the week, once he gets in shape. Houser finds little trouble in spinning the discus past the 150-foot line when he finds time between pulling teeth. Kuck is to-day more accomplished than when he handled the shot at Kansas State Teachers.

Urie Krenz and Harlow Pothert, Dink Templeton's two prize Stanford tanned giants who hold a monopoly in the collegiate weight field, should get better as they grow stronger and more mature.

Harold Osborne, Illinois star, has made some of his best jumps since he said good-bye to birthday number 22. Last year Bob King and Henry Goggeshall both cleared 6 feet 3 inches on numerous occasions. They are nearing the age of 25. So at Great Britain swings into another track and field season efforts will be spent on developing men over 22. British officials say sprinters do their best running between the age of 24 and 27.

Middle-distance stars are believed to run fastest after they are 23. Long-distance runners should be over thirty, and weight men have not definitely established an age-limit when their performances begin to dim.

Already athletes and trainers are looking westward to Los Angeles and the events which will be held in the bottom of the Coliseum. The coming trip is being planned in a systematic, business-like way, and plans call for a party of athletes who are over 22.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(February 11.)

Lammer's Auction: Shop Fittings, 38, Queen's Road Central, 11 a.m.

H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., 42nd Ordinary General Meeting, Jardine Matheson Board Room, 12.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, 4.30 p.m.

H.K. Football Association Council Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Lecture on Christian Science, Hon. W. E. Brown, C.S.B., City Hall, 8.45 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

World Theatre: "Sailor Made Man" and "Black Jack."

Star Theatre: "Beau Broadway."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (General Metzing), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and via Siberia (Empress of Russia), 10 a.m.

Wednesday.

(February 12.)

Lai Wah Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 145, Des Vieux Road Central, 2 p.m.

Lammer's Auction: Household Furniture, 13, Broadwood Road, 2.30 p.m.

Lecture by Father Kennedy, S.J., "Sidelights on the Workings of the Mind," St. Patrick's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Fanling Hunt and Race Club: Hounds Meet at Kennels, 2.45 p.m.

Hockey: Sim Shield, Club v. Army, U.S.R.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, 4.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hollywood Revue."

World Theatre: "Sailor Made Man" and "Black Jack."

Star Theatre: "Beau Broadway."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Porthos), 2.30 p.m.

Thursday.

(February 13.)

Feast of Lanterns.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, 4.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Valiant."

World Theatre: "Desert Nights" and "The Romantic Lady" (Chinese Film).

Star Theatre: "Four Sons."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Friday.

(February 14.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Lammer's Auction: Household Furniture, 490, The Peak Barker Road, 10.30 a.m.

Star Ferry Co., Ltd. 32nd Ordinary Yearly Meeting, Messrs. Jardine Matheson's Board Room, 11 a.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, 4.30 p.m.

Lecture "Ships" Mr. Cook, H.K. University, 8.30 p.m.

The English Singers, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Valiant."

World Theatre: "Desert Nights" and "The Romantic Lady" (Chinese Film).

Star Theatre: "Four Sons."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Kalyan), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Karmala), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

(February 15.)

Hockey: Kowloon Ladies v. Recreation.

Central British School, Annual Sports, 2 p.m.

3rd H.K. Annual Marathon, 3 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, 4.30 p.m.

League Cricket:—Division I: C.S.C.C. v. Royal Navy, Kowloon C.C. v. H.K.C.C., University v. Army, Division II: R.E. & S. v. R.A.O.C., H.K.C.C. v. Craigmower, Recreation v. University.

Friendly:—Division II: C.S.C.C. v. R.A.S.C.

The English Singers, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Valiant."

World Theatre: "Desert Nights" and "The Romantic Lady" (Chinese Film).

Star Theatre: "Four Sons."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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FOREIGN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

BRITISH OPTIMISM.

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES, BUT QUIET CONFIDENCE.

The ordinary general meeting of the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd., was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C., on January 15, Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., the Chairman of the Company, presiding.

Mr. Charles Price (the Secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I regret that we could not hold our annual general meeting in December, but we found it was impossible to do so on account of our China office accounts not only being delayed by the difficulties we have had to contend with, but by having to forward the accounts by the longer route via America instead of by the Siberian route, which, owing to the diversion via Japan in consequence of the trouble on the Chinese Eastern Railway, takes almost as long. With your permission, I will follow the usual practice of taking the report as read, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, I will, as briefly as possible, give you some particulars of the various items in the balance-sheet and profit and loss account.

Profit and Loss.

Turning to the profit and loss account, on the debit side the London expenditure is \$14,073, as compared with \$14,333 in last year's account, Paris expenditure is the same, and China expenditure \$7,017, as against \$6,460 last year, which increase is accounted for by the expense of your directors' visit to China in September, 1928. The administration expenditure at our coal mines amounted to \$28,328, as against \$22,573 last year, a decrease of \$5,755, and since the date of making up our accounts this expenditure has been further reduced. The loss on trading in respect of your company's participation in the Fu Chung Corporation was \$4,328, as compared with \$37,712 in last accounts, a very considerable decrease of over \$33,000, due to the reduction of the administrative expenditure and the reorganization of the corporation. There is an amount of \$4,037 reserved against our shareholding in another company. On the credit side of the profit and loss account, the receipts derived from dividends on investments, interest on loans, deposit accounts, etc., amount to \$22,342, leaving a debit balance of \$24,142, which has been carried to profit and loss account in the balance-sheet, as compared with \$27,932 in last accounts, a reduction of \$4,180.

The Credit Side.

In the balance-sheet, on the credit side the cash at bankers stands at \$11,472, as against \$3,479 last year, investments \$293,735, as compared with \$235,460. Loans against security \$230,000, as against \$120,000, the greater part of these loans having been called in during the year under review and re-invested. Railway and other loans in China are \$228,044, as against \$221,298, the increase being accounted for by the increase in the new Companies' Acts, which came into force last November, we have to show our shares in other companies in two items, viz.: Shares in other companies \$293,351, and shares in subsidiary companies \$43,748, making a total of \$142,000, as compared with \$140,137 last year, the difference being the amount reserved in the profit and loss account. Sundry debtors is \$68,501, as against \$23,168, the larger part of this sum representing the amount due to the company from the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Stocks of coal \$236,324, as compared with \$24,534, the decrease being due to coal sold during our financial year. Mines stores \$278, as against \$3,602, the reduction being due to stores used and further depreciation written off. Capital expenditure on the coalfields is the same as in last year's accounts.

Suspense Account.

Turning to the debit side of the balance-sheet, there is no change in the first four items, that is: Share capital, amount re-forfeited shares, and the two reserve accounts. Interest and commission accrued, but not received is \$74,418. As stated in the report, this amount has been put to a suspense account pending receipt of same. Sundry creditors \$220,493, represents various outstanding accounts in London and China. Credit balance on profit and loss account \$23,750, as against \$23,281 last year, which reduction is due to the transfer of the debit balance in this year's accounts. \$24,527 difference in exchange in respect of adjustment of floating assets and liabilities in China, and \$8,600 depreciation in value of investments.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

With regard to the amount due to your company by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. It is noteworthy from the reports of the last general meetings of the Banque Industrielle and the Banque Franco-Chinoise that a settlement has been arrived at by which the Banque Industrielle's assets have been preserved and its business re-constituted. Under these circumstances, I have no doubt but that the Banque Industrielle will take the necessary steps to liquidate our debt without having to take further action in the matter. I am, therefore, relying on the Banque to enable me to report to you at the next meeting that a settlement has been effected.

Military Interference.

During the year the political situation has not tended to help us in regard to the reopening of our mines. The Province of Honan, where our mines are situated, has been in a condition of continual change throughout the year, and has been under the military dictatorship of the army officials for the time being in occupation. The control by the Central Government over the Province has been very slight, and the Provincial Authorities have not been in a position to exert any effective authority over local affairs in the face of the military. At one time, the Central Government succeeded in placing an efficient managing director in charge of the Tao-Ching Railway, and it appeared as if affairs were taking a turn, for the better. We were able to send our chief engineer and another member of the staff to Chiaochoo and Kaifeng, and by the aid of a small supply of railway cars disposed of some of our coal stock. This enabled us to pay regular wages to the small surface staff engaged for the purpose of pumping the fresh water supply for Chiaochoo, and providing power for the electric light plant. We were also able to pay off some wages over due, and to pay off some charges, etc., which had been accumulating.

The military authorities, however, fell out with the director of the railway, and he had to return to Nanking. The supply of cars ceased and the sales of coal were reduced to what could be sold locally, which produced only sufficient to pay the bare wages of the staff. Things appear to be improving slightly at present, and late news tells us of the appointment of another managing director of the railways by the Nanking Government. In the meantime, we are still retaining the services of Mr. Sellers, the chief engineer, and Mr. Rogers at Chiaochoo, and of Mr. Swallow to deal with the Provincial Authorities at Kaifeng. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen for their work carried out under very trying circumstances.

A Doubtful Partner.

As you are aware, the basis of our position in China is the existing agreement for the formation of the Fu Chung Corporation which was arrived at in 1914. This agreement received the approval both of the Chinese and our own Governments. The present position of the Chinese and our own Governments is a very doubtful one. It is a Chinese company, in which the Provincial Government is a considerable shareholder. The Directorate of the Chung Yuan Company is, rightly or wrongly, assumed to have gone against the present Nanking Government, and is consequently looked on as hostile. The result has been the taking over of all the assets of the Chung Yuan Company by the Local Government, which, as I have already said, has very little power vis-a-vis the military authorities in occupation. The actual handling of the company's affairs and its commercial undertakings has been more or less under the control of the local military authorities. There are therefore two parties who are contending for the control of the company.

Under these circumstances, it is obviously very difficult to re-establish its position as a partner of the Fu Chung Corporation, and until these difficulties have been dealt with and settled, I do not think we can start working our mines. I understand that the Central Authorities and the Local Government are now making an effort to rearrange the status of the company, and as soon as this is effected the Fu Chung Corporation's agreement can be again brought into force. On our side, independent negotiations have been carried on with the Nationalist Government in Nanking, with a view to preparing the ground for a mutual arrangement which can be applied as soon

as the Chung Yuan Company's affairs are settled. For the moment these negotiations are practically in abeyance, but our general manager in China, Mr. Porter, is taking every step possible to continue them. Mr. Porter has been untiring in his efforts to bring about a state of affairs to render a settlement possible.

Government Sympathetic.

As I have told you before, the Nationalist Government is sympathetic, and as soon as it is able to do so, will assist us in our development. Recently the Ministry of Mines and Mr. Porter arrived at an understanding on the broad principles, which should govern a new arrangement. These principles were submitted to the Chinese Government and were approved by the Executive Yuan, which speaks for the Government as a whole. Although I cannot for the moment see the end of these difficult and lengthy negotiations, I think the prospect of a satisfactory settlement is nearer now than it was a year ago.

I repeat, as soon as the Province of Honan comes under the definite authority of the Nationalist Government, a settlement, which we so much look forward to, will be facilitated. Meanwhile we are keeping continually in touch with the Provincial Government in Kaifeng, where a member of our European staff is stationed for that purpose. Here again I think the position has improved, and that the Provincial Authorities will welcome a settlement of our affairs, enabling us once more to operate our mines to the consequent benefit of both the Local Government and the people of the Province.

Unfulfilled Hopes.

Since I last addressed you on May 23, 1929, the state of affairs in China has not changed greatly. The Nationalist Government in Nanking, despite vicissitudes, still exists, and at the moment appears as firmly established as it was a year ago. The progress towards consolidation has not continued, however, to the extent I had hoped for. The Tachuns and their armies are still in being, and while these military forces continue to exist, sometimes in favour of and sometimes against the Nanking Government, a state of peace in China over a long period cannot be expected.

Chairman's Optimism as to Future.

My optimism in the gradual development of the good elements in the present Government, and in the general public, still remains, and that in time we shall see better things. When I say "in time," I mean that, although progress may be slow, it will gradually develop.

One of the difficulties in the way of the Nanking Government is the want of financial resources to enable it to exert its full authority over the country. If the necessary funds were available, it would make progress far more rapidly than is the case at present. As financial aid must largely come from outside it should be the aim of the Government to encourage the advent of foreign capital by scrupulously respecting their present foreign obligations, and, as far as is in their power, retaining their credit abroad. (Heard here.) I believe that this is the desire of most of the members of the present Government, and I believe it will be the basis of their policy. I dwell on this phase of the situation, as it is important to bear in mind that the policy of encouraging the entry of foreign capital, and consequently of foreign trade and industry, should have good influence on the interests of the syndicate.

Friendly Official Attitude.

In conclusion, I wish to inform you that the latest telegraphic information I have received from our general manager in China, dated January 9, is that the attitude of the Chinese in the mines area is friendly, and he is convinced that only the unsettled conditions prevailing are responsible for the delay in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

I now beg to move.—That the directors' report and accounts made up to June 30, 1929, be and the same are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. Jacques Arnoux seconded the resolution, which, after the chairman had replied to questions, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., and Mr. J. Jadok, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., were re-appointed.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

FRENCH LEADERSHIP IN FASHION.

WILL PARIS RETAIN ITS SUPREMACY?

THE ECONOMICS OF SIMPLICITY.

It is easy to imagine the economic importance to France of retaining the world leadership in the designing and the making of everything that women wear. In Paris the question has not merely an economic but a social importance. For not only does the industry support a large number of men, but also a very large number of young women and young girls, and if they are thrown out of work, there is some fear that many of them will be thrown upon the streets.

It may not appear at first sight that in a country where unemployment, as a whole, is so comparatively negligible as in France the danger of going to the bad for want of some sort of employment is very great. However, there would undoubtedly be a good deal of economic disturbance if the French fashion trades were to decline, and it is not surprising that a Paris evening paper is opening an inquiry into the best means of preventing such a decline.

The trouble, it appears (according to the *Observer*) is twofold—the growing simplification of women's dress and the growing inclination of other countries to originate their own fashions instead of copying them from Paris. The first trouble to some extent produces the second. For if dress is simplified, it becomes more and more possible for it to be made by those who have mechanical accuracy without that additional touch of individual taste which has always marked the Parisienne—at least that is what the dress-makers are saying now, although many a husband must remember being told that "It may seem expensive to you, of course, but you don't understand, dear, that the simplest dresses are always the most difficult to make well."

The Vogue of Simplicity.

The simplification which rules today is, of course, unquestionable, and it works in several ways. Dresses use less material than ever before, both in length and width, and hats have no brims. Above all, there is no ornament—no fringes, or braids or artificial flowers or ribbons or feathers; and thus half-a-dozen trades which require dainty fingers are closed down.

Is the simplicity purely utilitarian? Is motoring the enemy which has imposed close-fitting hats so as not to move in the wind, and short skirts so as not to get in the way of the controls? If so, will the dress-makers and the modistes be powerless to react against it? Those who fear that it may be so point out that women's dress has fundamentally changed more in the last fifteen years than in the previous hundred; while that of men, which was entirely altered during that century, has hardly developed at all in our lifetime. Those who are more optimistic—from the dress-makers' point of view—recall that fashion is, in itself nothing but change, and must continue to change in order to remain fashion. They also console themselves by looking back into history, and by noting that rather more than a hundred years ago there was another national upheaval which had much the same effect on women's fashions as the war has had to-day.

Prospects of Reaction.

After the Revolution there was the same rush after pleasure, the same vogue for dancing. Women who had seen the guillotine at work cut their hair short, "à la victime." Their dress changed from amplitude of the eighteenth century to the exigencies and slenderness of the Empire, when pretty girls damped their ball dresses, so that they should cling more closely to the figure, and the muslin robe of a beauty could be passed through a wedding-ring. It was not long before these fashions were swept away by the bourgeois reaction which culminated in the reign of Louis Philippe, and the optimists look forward to a similar reaction to-day; but they admit that it is taking some time to show signs of reviving.

Perhaps in reality the dress-makers know more than they care to tell, and are preparing that reaction which they will impose upon the fashionable world in due time. Few women probably guess how long beforehand changes in fashion are secretly prepared. The materials which it will be the correct thing to wear two years hence are being prepared by the designers to-day. Samples of them will be shown at Lyons and other places to-morrow. These samples will be submitted to the leading dress-makers, who will each choose one or two to be made exclusively for him or her—the exclusivity lasting, of course, only until copyist dress-makers reproduce the dress and hire copyist weavers to reproduce the material.

(Continued on next column.)

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THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL
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COOK "HEIRESS TO £400,000."

REMARKABLE FALSE PRETENCES CASE.

A cook's alleged stories of mythical thousands to which she was heiress were disclosed at Liverpool police court last month, when Annie Elizabeth Allen, aged forty, described as a cook, was accused of stealing £2 by false pretences from Miss Sylvia Wilson, matron of the House of Help, Grove-street, Liverpool.

Mr. Borrow, who prosecuted, said that Allen, who had been acquainted with Miss Wilson for nine years, called on her last June and informed her that her son-in-law had died, leaving her some £17,000. She stated that she was in communication with a Sheffield solicitor, who had the godmother's affairs in hand. She then said that under her uncle's will she was sole heiress to £400,000.

"Taken In."

"She told the history so well," said Mr. Borrow, "that Miss Wilson was completely taken in, and allowed the woman to live at her house on the understanding that she would pay for her board when she received her money. She borrowed, during the six months she lived with Miss Wilson, various sums of money from her, and Miss Wilson went so far as to stand credit for her respecting goods Allen purchased to the amount of £148."

Allen, it was alleged, engaged a man on one occasion to ring up Miss Wilson and represent that he was the solicitor telephoning from Sheffield.

Mr. Borrow said that Allen's fantastic stories were untrue.

Allen was remanded, and when asked if she wished to apply for bail replied, "No thank you, I have nowhere to go if I get bailed."

The Parisienne's Secret.

The plans are laid long ahead, and perhaps some dictator at the back of the rue de la Paix has already decided when and how the fashion reform is to come. No doubt the women will have a say in the matter, if not quite as much as they think. Even the dictators admit that there is sometimes a fashion which they fail to impose, and heavy stocks are left on their hands; but that is the exception. But will the dictators continue to operate from the rue de la Paix? They appear to be in some doubt on the matter, but I think they have little to fear. The fashion supremacy of Paris is maintained, not only by the light finger of the French workers who can carry it out, while they also understand it, but by the Parisian women who wear the dresses.

I do not mean the Parisiennes who wear the most expensive dresses, for they can no longer afford them—at least, they say they cannot, but in the present state of French prosperity I am not sure. I do not mean the mannequins who show them off, for no doubt mannequins as stylish can be found in London or New York. I mean the ordinary Parisienne of every class, who knows how to wear a cheap dress and make it look like an expensive one. Women from other countries will continue to be attracted to a town where every woman and girl can do that.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

He (dreamily): "Would that I were a star in yon heavens." She (silly): "I'd rather you were a comet."

Why?

"Then you'd come round only once every fifty years."

Landlady: "What a treat the new lodger is. Why, he's so quiet one would hardly know he's here at all."

Maid: "One wouldn't, would one? I saw him going off three hours ago with all his luggage."

Fishing-Tackle salesman: "Now what sort of fly do you require, sir?"

Fly-Fishing novice: "Precisely the same type of fly as the one that stung me on the back of my neck last Wednesday afternoon!"

Young Lady (at post office): "Give me a penny stamp, please. But I seem to know you."

"Clerk: "Yes, I saved you from drowning last week."

Young Lady: "Of course—you may give me twelve penny stamps and a postal order for five shillings."

Jobbing gardener: "You know that there marrow wot you was growing for exhibition?"

Master of House: "What about it?"

Jobbing gardener (indignantly): "Why, I was a-sittin' on it ter 'ave my lunch, an' the blinkin' thing fell in!"

The cadets were lined up on the field for inspection, and as the commandant strode down the line he stopped suddenly before one young man and said: "You remind me of a great deal of General Grant."

"Really, sir?" responded the cadet, eagerly.

"Yes, he didn't shave, either!"

At Trangle a man was knocked down by a motor car and seriously injured. Subsequently an action for damages was instituted. A doctor giving evidence stated, when asked where the car hit the complainant, "At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae."

The foreman of the jury stood up and said: "Your Honour, I've been living in this part of the country for over fifty years, and I never heard of such a place."

Mr. Abrahams (greeting Mr. Isaacs): "I am so sorry to hear of the fire at your factory last Friday."

Mr. Isaacs: "Sh. sh. you'll not! Next Friday, next Friday."

Now what country did this one come from? Have a guess: "You coming to our party to-night?"

"Don't see how I can. Got a case of diphtheria in the house."

"Bring it along; bring it along. We'll drink anything."

"What have you against Arthur, Dad?" asked his daughter May.

"I do not consider him a good match for you, my dear."

"But why? He's a beautiful artist, you know."

"He may be, my dear; but the trouble is he cannot draw cheques."

Said Mrs. Spendall: "I made ten pounds while you were in your office to-day."

"How?" inquired her husband.

"Well, you paid £275 for our car, didn't you?"

"Yes," said Spendall.

"I sold it to a dealer for £255."

"Where's the £20?" replied hubb.

"Oh, I've bought a new car for £250, and he's allowing me £255 for the old one. I wish you would stay at home and let me run your office; we'd soon be rich."

The waiter came up behind the diner and coughed apologetically.

"If you please, sir," he began.

"Well, Thomas," inquired the amiable diner, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, sir," said Thomas, "I'm going to leave this restaurant and the boss won't give me a character. I thought perhaps you'd say as I was honest—I've always served you here, sir."

"But I don't know anything about your honesty," replied the diner.

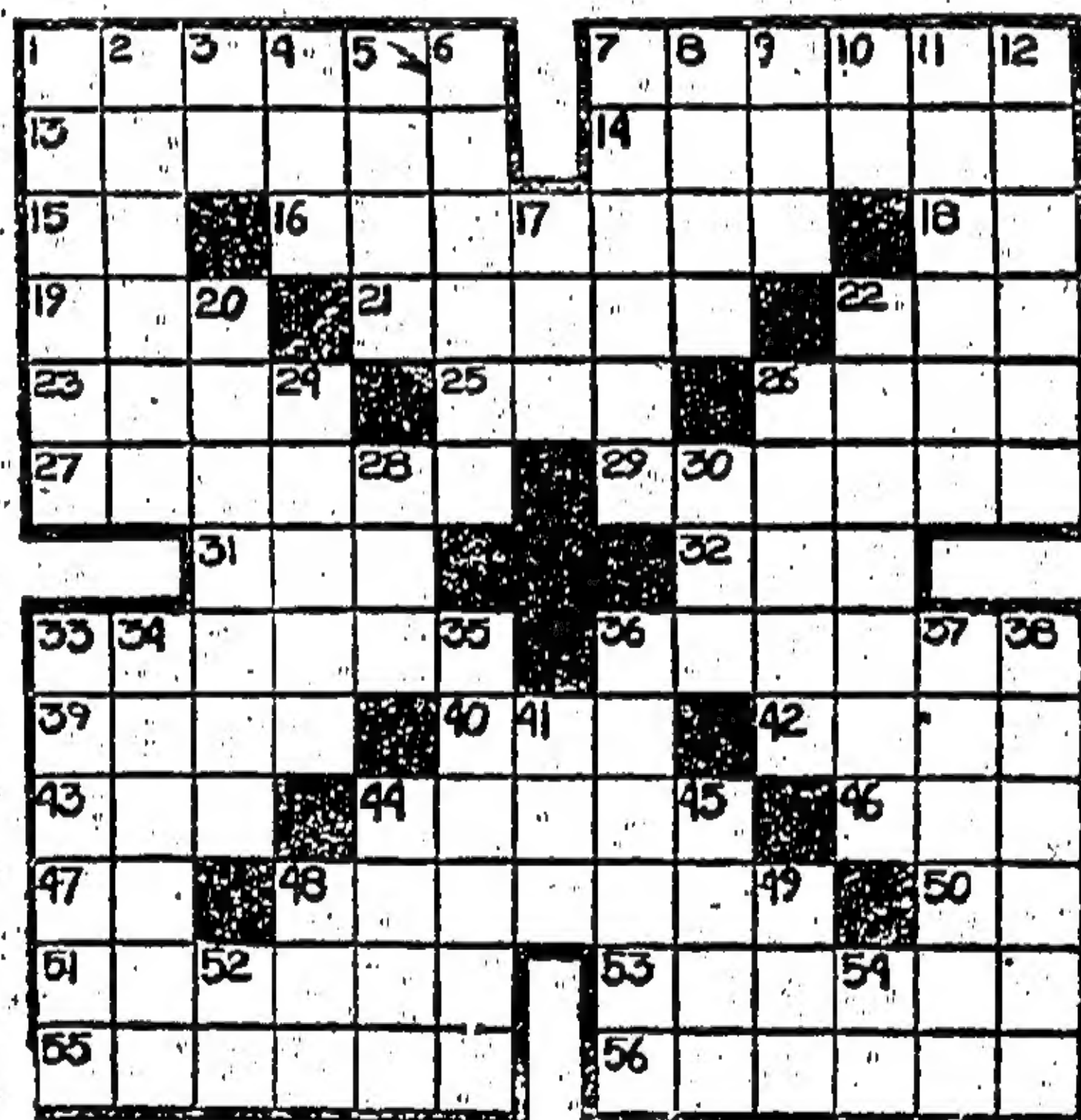
"Oh, but sir, I'm really honest," protested the waiter.

"All right, then," said the other; "give me pen and paper. I'll say you're honest."

Thomas clutched the paper in his hand when it was finished.

"Thank you, sir," he said. "You don't know how grateful I am. I tell you what, sir—you come here to-morrow and I'll wangle you a meal for nothing."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



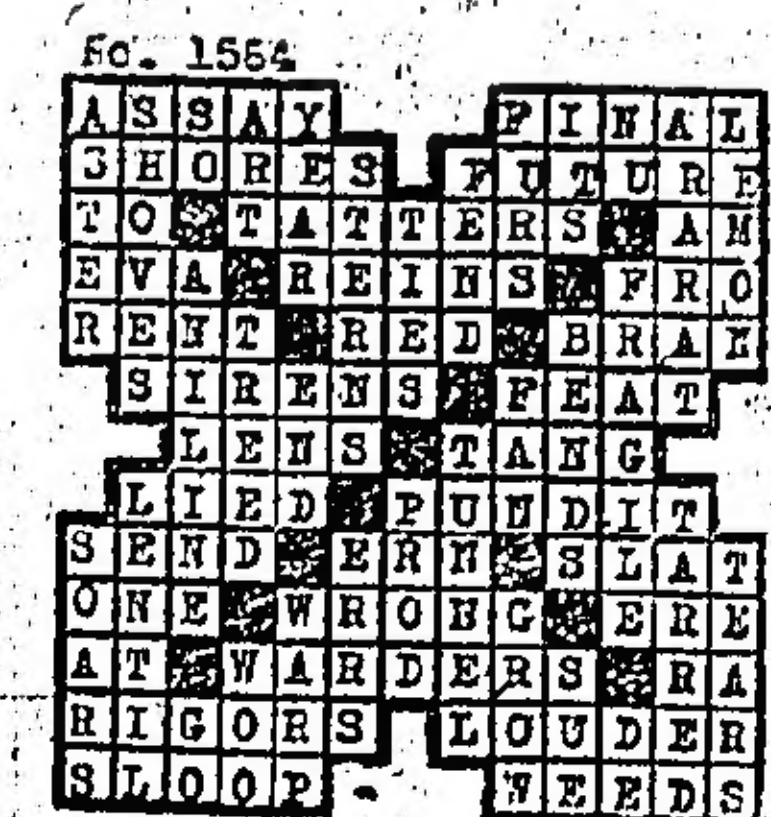
Horizontal.

- 1.—To degrade.
- 7.—Ascends.
- 13.—Turns away.
- 14.—To sell in small quantity.
- 15.—Toward.
- 16.—Slogans.
- 18.—Negative.
- 19.—Everyone.
- 21.—Aches.
- 22.—To knock.
- 23.—Man's name.
- 25.—Golf mound.
- 26.—To tunnel.
- 27.—Girl's name.
- 28.—To unite.
- 31.—To unite.
- 32.—Goddess of dawn.
- 33.—Upmost parts.
- 34.—Creeds.
- 39.—Knowledge.
- 40.—Chum.
- 42.—To jump.
- 43.—Age.
- 44.—King of the golden touch.
- 46.—Owing.
- 47.—Alongside.
- 48.—Exchanged.
- 50.—French article.
- 51.—European city.
- 52.—Fenced.
- 53.—Revised.
- 54.—Places.

Vertical.

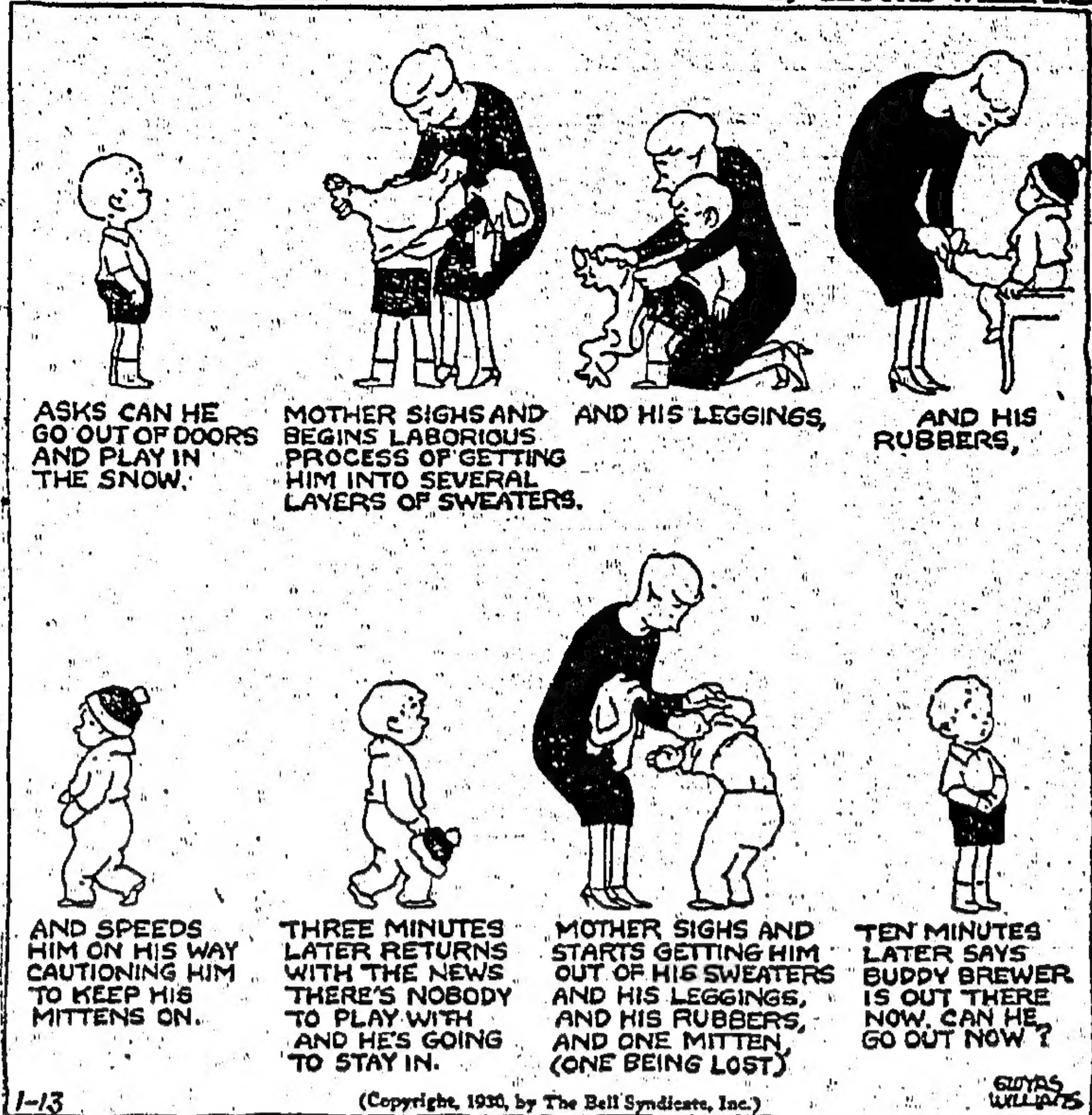
- 1.—Item.
- 2.—To develop.
- 3.—Part of to be.
- 4.—Weapon.
- 5.—To cease.
- 6.—Property.
- 7.—Old women.
- 8.—Dregs.
- 9.—Pronoun.
- 10.—Mother.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SNOW-WEATHER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



ASKS CAN HE GO OUT OF DOORS AND PLAY IN THE SNOW.

MOTHER SIGHS AND BEGINS LABORIOUS PROCESS OF GETTING HIM INTO SEVERAL LAYERS OF SWEATERS.

AND HIS LEGGINGS,

AND HIS RUBBERS,

AND SPEEDS HIM ON HIS WAY CAUTIONING HIM TO KEEP HIS MITTENS ON.

THREE MINUTES LATER RETURNS WITH THE NEWS THERE'S NOBODY TO PLAY WITH AND HE'S GOING TO STAY IN.

MOTHER SIGHS AND STARTS GETTING HIM OUT OF HIS SWEATERS AND HIS LEGGINGS, AND HIS RUBBERS, AND ONE MITTEN (ONE BEING LOST).

TEN MINUTES LATER SAYS BUDDY BREWER IS OUT THERE NOW. CAN HE GO OUT NOW?

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 354 METRES.

4.10 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

5 to 5.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

"Rondine" (Beethoven-Kreisler) and "Melodie" (Gluck-Kreisler). Violin Solo by Yellie D'Aranyi.

"Good News—The Varsity Drag" and "Good News—The Best Things in Life Are Free." Layton and Johnstone.

"The Road To Loch Lomond" (Tolchard Evans) and "Napoli" (Wallace and Scarpiera). J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.

"The Old Rugged Cross" (Benmore) and "We Will Talk It Over Together Bye-and-Bye" (Morris). William McEwan.

"Rubinstein March" (Biddood) and "Happy Warrior March" (Kahl). The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

5.30 to 6 p.m.—Auntie Letty, Auntie Kathleen and Uncle Jack, will entertain the Children.

6 to 7 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

"Martial Moments—March Medley" (arr. Winter). The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

"So Tired" (Little and Sizemore) and "Cuckoo" (Your reminder of a naughty spring time). Florence Oldham with a Piano.

"La Serenata (Angel's Serenade)" (Braga) and "Serenade" (Till). J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.

"The Business Man's Love Song" (B. C. Hillman) and "Optimist and Pessimist." Flotsam and Jetsam.

"Concert Waltz In A" (Glazunov) and "Witches Dance from 'Levill'" (Puccini). The B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra.

"The Minstrel Boy" and "Thank God For A Garden." Tom Burke.

"Wishing And Waiting For Love" and "Tip-Toe Thru The Tulips With Me." Fred Rich and His Orchestra.

"Bitter Sweet—Vocal Gems," Columbia Light Opera Co.

"Ogul Mogul—A Kanakane Love Lyric" and "The Tightest Man I Know." Billy Bennett.

7 to 9 p.m.—Experimental programme.

9 to 10.30 p.m.—Chinese programme relayed from Ho Shing Theatre.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Two million francs (approximately £12,600) is reported to have been won in the new Casino at Nice, the "Palais de la Mediterranée" by Mrs. Wakefield, daughter of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron, the tobacco magnate and philanthropist. During the evening's play 12,000,000 francs (approximately £100,000) is reported to have changed hands.

The craze for cat fur is advanced by the residents of Little Kimble, near Aylesbury, Bucks, as an explanation for the systematic disappearance of their finest household pets. The cats leave no trace of their fate. It is presumed that the carcasses are buried after the skins are removed. Scores of cats have been lost just when the fur is in its best condition.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

PLAIN WOMEN CAN BE DANGEROUS.

(By BARONESS FURVALL.)

There is a convention that the beautiful woman wields more power than the plain woman. But I do not know whether this is altogether true.

The pretty woman conceals nothing. She immediately discloses the position of her guns; but you never quite know where you are with the plain woman. In emotional matters her power is subtle, and in the less complicated affairs of life it is deadly.

It was the Italian, Carlo Goldoni, who advised the plain woman:—

"She that is by nature plain, To become fair by art shall strive in vain."

The result is that the plain woman who possesses intelligence—and most of them do—does not attempt to metamorphose herself into a beauty, but she does attempt to attract by not appearing to do so, which is infinitely more dangerous for the victim concerned, and far more devastating in its ultimate results.

Every man suspects the beautiful woman of being dangerous, but such suspicion never falls on the plain woman. The result is that she often scores over her more beautiful sister.

If a man falls in love with a plain woman he falls heavily, and he stays down longer.

Charlotte Bronte was considered daring when she ventured to make a heroine of Jane Eyre, but no beautiful woman could have held Rochester as plain little Jane contrived to do.

If you turn back the pages of history you find that many famous women have been plain. Cleopatra was not really beautiful, nor was Mme. de Staël in the reign of Louis XVI.

Historians have always alluded to Mme. de Staël's brilliant brain,

but tactfully have avoided mentioning her looks. So it has been with many women whose names have been handed down to posterity.

If a woman does not possess beauty, she has to rely on her brains to captivate, and so she cultivates them.

When the plain woman goes into business, she does so unhampered by the fact that men are going to be afraid of her. The consequence is that when she sets out to do a deal with them they expect it to be a square deal, and give her a square deal accordingly.

The pretty woman—who may also possess brains—on the contrary, frequently receives quite the opposite treatment.

A man mistakes her friendly smile for an attempt to attract him and thus gain an unfair advantage. The consequence is, in guarding against her charms, he settles down to browbeat her and keep the business brisk, at the same time making a mental note to ask her to lunch or dine afterwards.

As a result, unless she is exceedingly clever, she either makes a bad bargain or none at all.

Another great advantage that the plain woman has over the pretty one is an entire lack of self-consciousness. She knows she is not much to look at, and instead of wasting time in dramatising herself, she goes straight ahead, and attends to her business.

I was discussing the other day the extraordinary rise in power of an absolutely plain woman. There did not seem to be anything to justify such success, but of one accord my friend and I both said:—

"Well, anyhow, she did not get there on her looks, so there must have been some merit about it."

If that does not serve to illustrate the power of the plain woman—a power which even puts her beyond the reach of feminine innuendo—what does?

FLAT LIFE MADE EASY FOR CHILDREN.

Children are not made for flats, therefore flats must be made for children.

The first thing the wise mother makes for is a wide, quiet street, where the air is fresh and the traffic unlikely to prove a disturbance at bedtime.

She is careful to avoid a low-lying district, for the higher the situation the more confidently can she settle on the ground floor and reap the benefit of safe windows and verandahs. This is the ideal solution of the problem: an airy ground floor flat differs in size only from a house.

Sunlight, room for ball, hide-and-seed and mud-pie, and freedom to make plenty of noise are all secured by the garden, and it was just the lack of these that made the pre-war flat-child the listless little he was. But it is not always possible to find such a place.

Serviceable Nurseries.

She furnishes very simply, knowing that if children have no garden to tear about in, it is fair to give them every chance to romp indoors. A complete absence of knock-knocks and a general strength and solidity of tables and chairs characterise all her rooms.

Extra thick matting and a baine-lined nursery door are both desirable, for peace is essential for neighbours and noise is essential for children.

Roof Value.

A flat roof, too, is an excellent sunbathing place, and if it is properly safeguarded by strong wire netting, sloping sufficiently inwards to defeat the youthful climbing ambition, however much stimulated by "dares," it makes an excellent playground.

A few tubs and boxes provide the children with their own little gardens, and a sand heap is really far less impracticable than it sounds.

Up there the little ones have the air and sun as well as being safely out of the way during the domestic rush hours.



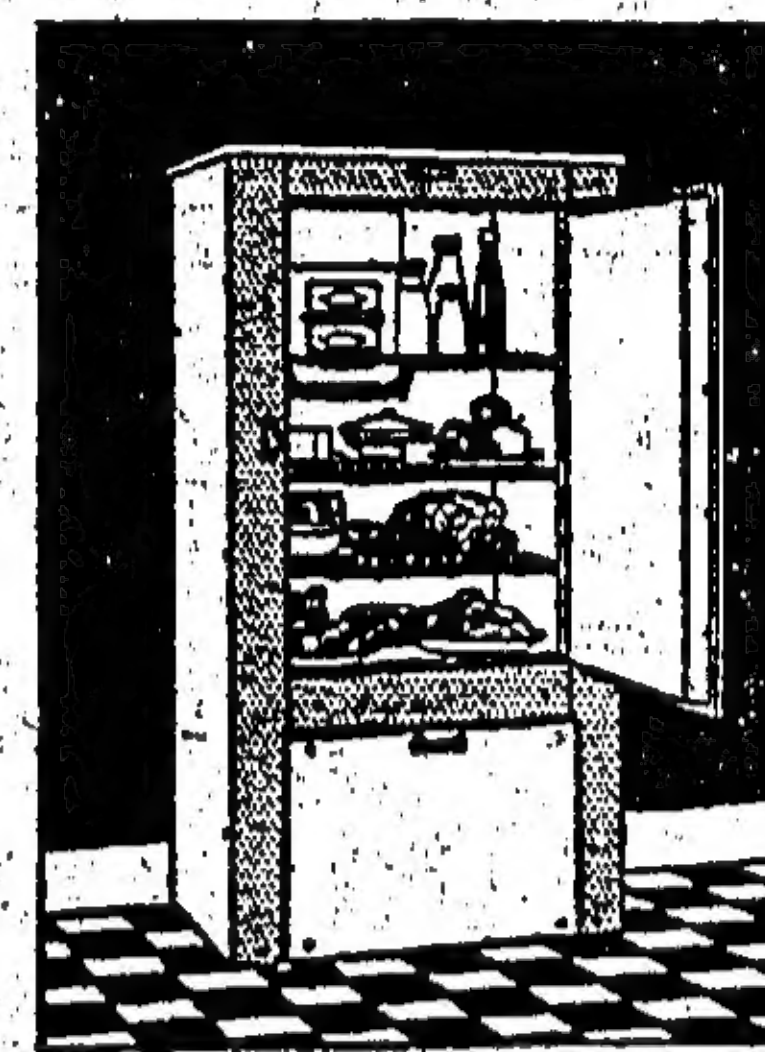
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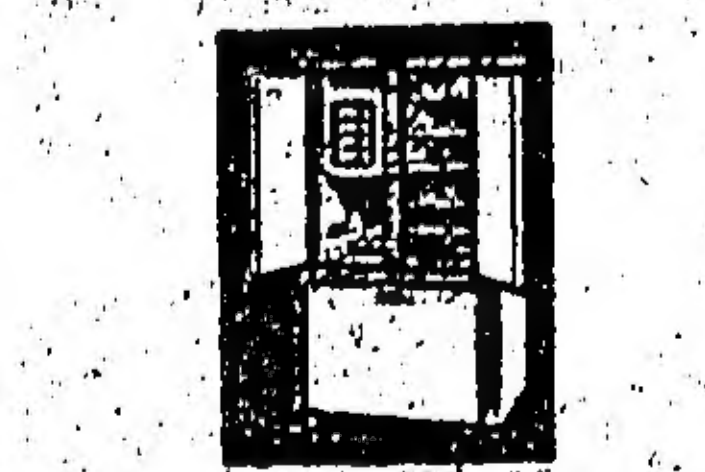
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CHINA'S WORST FOE.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S
VIGOROUS CALL.

OFFICIALS WHO OBSERVED CHINA NEW YEAR.

The following is a translation of
a striking address delivered by
General Chiang Kai Shek at the
usual weekly memorial service last
week in Nanking. The original
appeared in the *China Times*.
General Chiang said:

"I made a round of the different
Government offices on the old New
Year day and found that, except
for the Ministry of Interior which
carried on its work as usual, in the
other Ministries and offices, while
they were in appearance kept open,
nobody was there at work. It is
regrettable that even Government
officials found it difficult to break
the old custom; so how can we
blame the people for keeping up
the old tradition?"

No Respect for Laws.
"Incidentally this points out one
important fact—that the Chinese
people have no respect for laws.
Government mandate means nothing
to them; it is something to be
read but not to be carried out.

However often we may urge them,
they never seem to make a move.
We ordered the abolition of the
Lunar Year; we ordered that na-
tive goods should be encouraged;
and we ordered many other
things—but our people scarcely
paid any attention to them, while
government officials read our orders
and forgot about them! Such
inertia you do not find in any other
countries.

Inertia the Enemy.
"Inertia is our most powerful
enemy. If we do not conquer it,
we can make no progress at all. I
find there is inertia everywhere. In
all the Government offices, there is
no noticeable activity. Everybody
is sitting about and doing nothing.
Indeed, it is difficult to tell when
the officers are still functioning.
Our public servants must re-
alize that they are expected to work
and to show proper results. They
are not mandarins and their offices
are not yamens."

"Again I will call on the differ-
ent Ministers to be more rigid to
see that every order and instruc-
tion of the Government is carried
out to the letter. If the order says
that a certain thing must be done
or abolished within a certain
period, see to it that it is so car-
ried out at the end of the specified
period. If we go on as we are, we
will be no better than the Peking
Government and very soon some-
body will lead a revolution against
us."

The Visit to Canton.
"I am leaving for Canton very
shortly. I shall stay there for two
or three weeks. I hope that during
my absence, you will carefully
think over my words and put them
into practice. I may also remind
you that the 3rd Plenary Session
will soon be called and you are re-
quested to make your reports and
prepare your memoranda (if you
have any) in time."

CHINA TERRITORIAL WATERS.

12-MILE LIMIT SUGGESTED
AS CHECK ON SMUGGLING.

A memorandum recommending
the determination of the limit of
China's territorial waters along the
coast, particularly for revenue pur-
poses, has been submitted to the
Executive Yuan by the Ministry of
Finance. This is in answer to a
petition from the Inspector-General
of the Maritime Customs.

The memorandum suggests that
in order to prevent smuggling, the
Maritime Customs authorities
should be authorized to conduct
searches of merchantmen within 12
miles of the shore, and that in case
such vessels should attempt to
escape outside the 12-mile limit, the
Customs authorities should be em-
powered to give chase, in order to
enforce the search.

It is further recommended that
following the determination of the
limit of the territorial waters, rules
governing action which may be
taken by the Customs authori-
ties within prescribed limit should
be promulgated.

The Government should send de-
legates to attend the International
Convention for the codification of
International Law and to submit
to the Convention proposals recom-
mending a re-determination of the
limit of territorial waters, accord-
ing to the memorandum.

The memorandum has been re-
ferred jointly to the Ministries of
Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the
Navy for further consideration.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN CHINA.

BERLIN DENIALS.

Charges against Germany by
Wang Ching Wei, leader of the Left
Wing of the Kuomintang, are denied
in Berlin with the greatest possible
emphasis. It is stated that ex-
German officers who had taken ser-
vice in China did so against the
express advice of the German
Government. Some of these officers
had for years been beyond the
jurisdiction of the German Gov-
ernment, among them being the
late Colonel Bauer (Chiang Kai
Shek's former military adviser) and
his successor, Lieut. Colonel Kriebel,
who for some time before his de-
parture for China was engaged in
the organization of the Heimwehr in
Austria.

With equal positiveness Berlin
denies that Germany supplied mun-
itions to China. For years past, it
is declared, the German Govern-
ment has striven to suppress the
traffic in munitions from its ports.
It is, however, admitted, that
German ships have probably been
chartered for this traffic by the
nationals of other States.

Wang Ching Wei accused the Ger-
man officers in China of supporting
Chiang Kai Shek in the oppressive
measures taken against his oppo-
nents in the Kuomintang, and of in-
troducing gas warfare in China.
Further, he charged the German
Government of sending tanks, mine-
throwers, and other instruments of
war to China.

Military Adventurers.
Among former German officers
who are in China are several belong-
ing to the group which, after the
War, found scope for its activities
in such adventures as the Kapp
Putsch. Their employment appar-
ently dates from the visit to Ger-
many of a Chinese mission in 1922.
This was headed by General Shen
Ji, a colleague of Chiang Kai Shek,
and seems to have collected a num-
ber of "technical advisers."

Besides Colonel Bauer and Lieut.
Colonel Kriebel, other former Ger-
man officers in China, according to
the German Press, are Staff Cap-
tain Baron von Wangenheim, now
Kriebel's adjutant, and Generals
Lindemann and Gudovius, who con-
duct the Peking Military Academy.
General Gudovius took part in the
Kusturin Putsch and was discharged
from the Reichswehr.

The Air unit of the Nanking army
is stated to be led by Lieut. Fuchs,
a former German war pilot, while
the former Major Hummel is said
to be reorganizing the Peking Gen-
darmierie. German specialists are
also stated to be in charge of the
arsenals at Hankow and Nanking,
of the railway organization, of the
police, and of the Chinese wireless
system.

EASTERN AIR LINES.

CHAIN OF STATIONS FROM
INDIA TO SHANGHAI.

Preparatory work for the estab-
lishment of a network of French
air lines in the Far East is being
carried out by the "Cie Air Asie,"
according to the Résumé of Com-
mercial Information, issued by the
Air Ministry in London.

These air lines are among those
which have been considered by M.
Laurent Eynac and Lord Thomson
in their recent discussions on an
Anglo-French air agreement. The
future air line to the Far East, with
points of call at Calcutta, Akyab,
and Rangoon, will go direct to Can-
ton by way of Pitsanoulouk, Hong-
khai, Pakane (Siam), Vinh, Hai-
phong, and Port Bayard and Shang-
hai. The Air Asie Co. is studying
special connections with French
Indo-China from Pitsanoulouk to
Saigon by Bangkok, Angkor, and
From-Peak.

Experimental flights were made
some time ago, and an agreement
has been signed with Siam. Nego-
tiations with the Government of
Indo-China are proceeding.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, FEB. 15,

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

3,240 PIECES RAILS

161 BUNDLES FISH PLATES

24 BAGS BOLTS

3 CASKS CRAMPS

9 PACKAGES DISMANTLED
TRUCKS

4 PACKAGES TURNING
TABLES

10 CASKS WINDOW GLASS

2 CASKS PLATE GLASS

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12,

COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

At No. 13, BROADWOOD ROAD

"RIDGE HOUSE"

A QUANTITY OF VALU-

ABLE BLACKWOOD AND

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogues).

On View From TUESDAY, the

11th FEBRUARY, 1930.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, FEB. 13,

COMMENCING AT 5.15 P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,

DUDELL STREET.

A FINE COLLECTION OF

VALUABLE POSTAGE

STAMPS.

On View Nov.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

From K. S. MORRISON, Esq.,

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14,

COMMENCING AT 10.30 A.M.

With an Interval from 12.30 P.M.

to 2.30 P.M.

At No. 460, THE PEAK,

BAKKEE ROAD,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

PROPERTY

Comprising—

Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch
and Armchairs, Glass Cabinet, Teak
Pedestals, Statues, Card Table,
Brass Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains,
Carpets, Brass Fenders, etc.

Teak Dining Table, Sideboard,
Dinner Wagon, Tables, Desk, Screens,
Community Plate Cutlery, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Coiling and Table Fans,
Electric Fittings, etc.

Teak Bedstead, Teak Wardrobe
with Glass Doors, Teak Dressing
Table, Teak Chest of Drawers, Sew-
ing Machine, enamel Bath, Porcelain
Basin, Cooking Stove, Kitchen
Utensils, etc.

Also

One Cabinet Victrola, One White
Frost Refrigerator, One Fairbank
Scale, Avari Plants in Pots, etc.

and

A QUANTITY OF BLACK-

WOOD FURNITURE.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

On View From WEDNESDAY, the

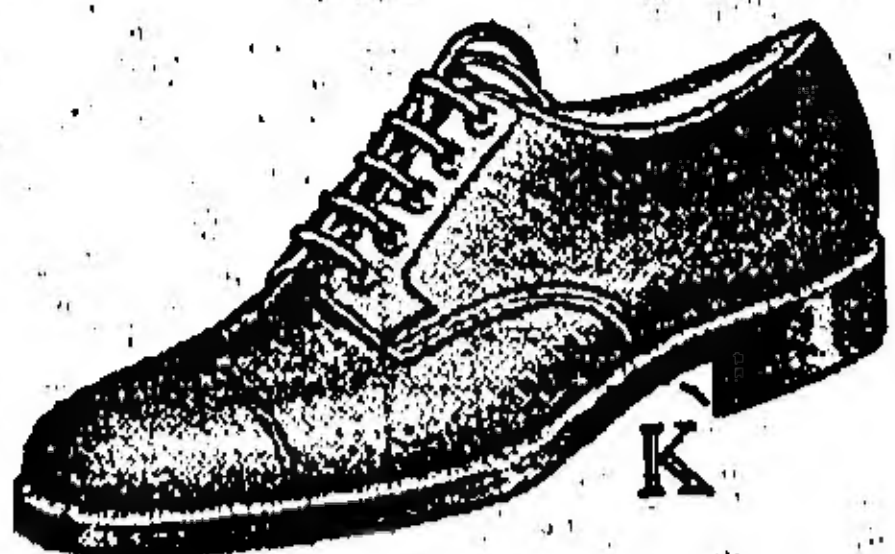
12th FEBRUARY, 1930, at Noon.

CATALOGUES will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Golf Shoes



These are distinctly golfers' shoes, made particularly for the players of the "Royal and Ancient" game.

Specially designed and made of the finest grain leather and willow calf.

Grain leather, plain toe, new rubber soles	...	\$36.50
Willow calf, plain toe, leather soles, nailed	...	\$28.50
Willow calf, toe cap, crepe rubber soles	...	\$23.50
Willow calf, plain toe, "St. Andrew's" soles	...	\$27.50

Less 10% discount for cash.

STOCKINGS, PULL-OVERS, SWEATERS
in newest designs and colourings.

Mackintosh's

HONGKONG SMOKELESS EGGS COAL

FOR
HOUSEHOLD USE.
KEEP THE HOUSE CLEAN AND NEAT!
NOTE CHEAP PRICES:-

In lots of not less than half-ton; delivered to:-

Peak District (above Bowen Road)	...	\$21.00
Bowen Road and Lower Levels	...	\$21.00
Pokfulam Road	...	\$23.00
Kowloon	...	\$19.00

Orders should be sent in writing, not by telephone, at least 24 hours before the coal is required, and orders must be accompanied by cash, cheque, or remittance order payable to SZE WAI & CO.

Please apply for prices of other descriptions of coal for bunker, factory, and other purposes.

TELEPHONE No. C. 5009.

SZE WAI & CO.
42, BONHAM STRAND WEST, HONG KONG.

STANDARD BRAND WHISKIES

FROM OUR OLD STOCK ARE
BEING DISPOSED OF AT THE

OLD PRICES

BUY YOUR REQUIREMENTS EARLY

THE WING ON CO., LTD.



Life

will go with a swing—

—after a short course of Sanatogen, because Sanatogen builds up an abundance of health and strength in body, nerves, and blood.

"A building-up process takes place in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."
Prof. Mann, Oxford.

Sanatogen is a mighty tonic-food, recommended in writing by over 24,000 physicians. Give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial, and notice the difference in your health.

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

SANATOGEN

At all Chemists

The True Tonic-Food

At all Stores

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY BUREAU CLERK SENTENCED.

UTTERING FORGED RECEIPTS WITH MRS.
THOMPSON'S SIGNATURE.

OUTCOME OF AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.

Y. S. When, an ex-employee of the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham to terms totalling eight months' hard labour for uttering forged documents.

It will be recalled that When sued the Advertising and Publicity Bureau in the Summary Court for the recovery of \$750, but he lost his case, the Puisne Judge also ordering that certain documents be impounded and handed over to the Attorney General.

STORY OF \$600 LOAN REJECTED.

Case for the Prosecution.

When the defendant came before Mr. Grantham yesterday, he was charged uttering a forged deposit receipt for \$600, uttering a forged agreement purporting to be made between defendant and the Publicity Bureau and with possession of a number of films, books, advertising matter and stationery belonging to his late employers.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong of Messrs. Deacons appeared for the complainants and the defendant was not legally represented.

In outlining the case Mr. Armstrong stated that the first document purported to be a service agreement between defendant and Mrs. Thompson on behalf of the Publicity Bureau. The second purported to be a deposit receipt for \$600 signed by Mrs. Thompson and chopped with the chop of the firm. It has a five-cents receipt stamp on it.

Mr. Armstrong stated that on January 13, this year the defendant had instituted proceedings in the Summary Court claiming \$600 the amount due on the deposit receipt and \$150 being the balance of three months wages, which, it was alleged, had been retained by the complainant as security. The case had been before the Puisne Judge as stated.

Continuing, Mr. Armstrong said that the defendant was first employed by the Publicity Bureau in September 1929, the parties meeting through an advertisement in the papers. The complainant was employed at \$30 a month as an outdoor advertisement canvasser, and among his duties was the selecting of suitable sites for posters.

Trip to Kwong Chow Wan.

Towards the end of September, the complainants decided to pay When \$50 a month until the end of the year on the understanding that the engagement was only probationary. No agreement in writing of any sort was entered into. At the beginning of December defendant was taken by Mrs. Thompson to Kwong Chow Wan for the purpose of selecting suitable sites for advertising stands. They went by the s.s. Tonkin and five sites were inspected, defendant being instructed to obtain certain official forms.

Defendant only procured one though five were required. Mrs. Thompson was leaving on the boat the next morning and as there was no time to do more she filled in one form, left some space for the Chinese translation and signed at the bottom of the form. The documents covering the remaining sites were written on blank forms.

Mrs. Thompson went to Hoihow and returned to Hong Kong on December 3, the defendant returning on December 12. On his presenting a report on his work in Kwong Chow Wan it was found to be unsatisfactory and defendant was told to leave at the end of the month. He was paid off and he gave a receipt for what he received at the time.

On January 3, the complainants received from the defendant's solicitor a letter demanding \$750 and that was the first time that the complainants heard that the defendant was supposed to be receiving \$100 a month and it was also the first mention of any deposit.

Mrs. Thompson's Denial.

At the trial, said Mr. Armstrong, the defendant had maintained that the contract of service was prepared at the complainant's office and signed by Mrs. Thompson, when Mr. Grantham was present. With regard to the \$600 receipt, defendant claimed that the money was loaned by him to Mrs. Thompson in Kwong Chow Wan. The latter was short of money and the defendant happened to meet a friend in a Chinese hotel from whom he borrowed \$750. Of this he lent Mrs. Thompson the \$600. Defendant had alleged that

when he returned to Hong Kong, he pointed out to Mrs. Thompson that the wording of the receipt was wrong, that his name had been misspelled and he thereupon typed out a fresh receipt which Mrs. Thompson signed. The complainant, needless to add, strongly denied having signed such a document and added that both the documents concerned must be forgeries.

Mr. Armstrong stated that after the defendant was arrested, his room in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was searched and a number of documents and other articles belonging to the complainants were found therein, which the defendant had no authority to have in his possession at all.

Mrs. Thompson's Evidence.

Mrs. Thompson then gave evidence heading out Mr. Armstrong's statement.

Defendant (cross-examining): Did you ask me for a cash security?

Never.

Did you ask for a guarantee?—I asked if you knew anybody in Hong Kong who would stand guarantee for you.

How many times did I ask you for that money?—What money? That \$600 I gave you?—I never took \$600 from you.

Really?—I never took \$600 from you!

Defendant (To the Court): I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Thompson denies it.

Regarding the documents concerned defendant asked Mrs. Thompson if the signatures were hers?—Witness replied that they were.

Who chopped this?—You did, I suppose. I did not.

You did not?—No. Really?—I don't know who chopped it.

You did not make out a draft of that receipt for me to type out?—No. If I did do a thing like that I would give it to Miss Remedios not you. You were not the office typist.

Yes, I was a typist there?—No. You are not allowed to use the machines either.

Mr. Armstrong asked if Mrs. Thompson would spell the word "Total" with two "a"s or whether she would write "Deposited" or instead of "deposited with" or "deposited by" or whether she would write "Chaque" when she meant "Cheque." Mrs. Thompson said she would not.

Mr. Church Corroborates.

Mr. C. J. Church was asked by defendant whether or not he (defendant) had refused to sign a receipt in full settlement of monies due to him, but had, after much persuasion, only signed a receipt for all salary due to him. Witness replied that defendant had refused to sign an earlier receipt owing to some objection which he had to the wording, but exactly what the objection was, he did not know.

Defendant called Miss E. G. Remedios who stated that defendant had refused to sign an earlier receipt for full payment of salary and commission because the defendant explained that there was no commission due to him. He later signed a receipt for his salary.

After two other witnesses had given evidence, the defendant went into the witness box and said that he lent Mrs. Thompson \$600 in Kwong Chow Wan and she gave a receipt for it at the time. When he returned to Hong Kong he found that the spelling on the original receipt was wrong; his name also being spelled wrong. He therefore obtained another receipt and surrendered the original. When he asked Mrs. Thompson for the money, Mrs. Thompson asked, "Don't you trust me?", to which the defendant replied that he needed the money and that it was not a question of trust. Mrs. Thompson subsequently left for Manila and the defendant resigned on January 3rd.

Magistrate Convicts.

Mr. Grantham: I am quite satisfied that both these documents are forgeries. You are not charged with forging them but you are charged with uttering them and I must certainly do utter them and I must convict you on the first two charges.

Mr. Armstrong: We are not pressing the third charge if we can have what we claim as our property.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

F.M.S. MOSLEMS PERTURBED.

PROSECUTION FOR
CRUELTY.

NOT, "ACCORDING TO
MOSLEM LAW."

A recent prosecution at Butterworth, F.M.S., has aroused great interest, and apparently some perturbation, among Moslems throughout Malaya.

The issue was whether a fowl which was found with its throat cut, but still in a conscious condition, was slaughtered in the manner prescribed by Moslem law.

The magistrate, and subsequently Mr. Justice Sproule, decided that the method of slaughter adopted was not in accordance with the Moslem practice, and convicted the accused of causing unnecessary cruelty.

A letter signed by Mr. A. L. Birse, chairman of the Mohammedan Advisory Board of Penang was published in the *Penang Press* to the effect that as there existed a certain amount of anxiety among Mohammedans in connection with the recent conviction of Naina Mohamed bin Kader Mastan, of Butterworth, for cruelty to animals in connection with the killing of a fowl, he was authorised to state that Mr. Justice Sproule, who heard the appeal, found (1) that the fowl was not slaughtered properly according to Islamic rites, and (2) that unnecessary suffering was caused.

Mr. Birse added that the publication of these findings would allay the anxiety felt. The case arose as the result of a surprise visit paid to the Butterworth market by Captain Edward Pratt, late Senior District Officer, Butterworth, who recently proceeded home on retirement. As a result of what Capt. Pratt saw, Naina Mohamed bin Kader Mastan was charged in the Butterworth Police Court as follows:

That you on or about the 24th of July, 1929, at 7.15 a.m. at Bagan Tuan Keel did cruelly ill-treat a bird of domestic fowl ineffectively—an offence punishable under Section 7 of Ordinance 77 (Cruelty to Animals).

"Merely Wounded."

The case was tried by Mr. C. H. Whitten and at the hearing Capt. Pratt gave the following evidence.

"On July 24, 1929, I entered the Butterworth market, on horseback, from the bench, and I saw on the ground, a chicken fluttering about with a wound in its throat, and blood on its feathers. The bird's eyes were open and it was clearly sensible. The Conservancy Inspector was in the market and, on my order, picked the chicken up. I looked at it. The bird had been wounded in the throat, but the throat had not been cut adequately to kill it. The result was that the bird had been merely wounded and was slowly bleeding to death. I at once ordered the Conservancy Inspector to kill it, which he did by cutting its head clean off. From the condition of the bird and surrounding circumstances, it was clear that it had been allowed to stay wounded for two or three minutes.

"The accused came forward, claimed temporary ownership of the bird, and said that he had cut the bird's throat legitimately.

"I told him it was cruel to wound the bird like that and accused rejoin: 'It is nothing. They often take 10 minutes to die.'

The accused during the hearing, made the following statement: 'A clerk employed in the office here asked me to cut the fowl for him, so I did it according to the Mohammedan law. I usually do it in the manner I did it on this occasion.'

The accused was found guilty and fined \$25.—*Straits Times*.

The defendant indicated he was willing to forego his claim.

Mr. Armstrong: The defendant has caused the complainants in this case a considerable amount of trouble and expense and he has committed a serious offence in forging these two documents, and I ask your Worship to give him a sentence that will cause him not to do it again. He has also committed perjury in this Court and that is a matter which is in your Worship's hands.

Mr. Grantham: It is a very serious offence when you are in a position of responsibility and trust to deliberately forge these documents. I will take into consideration that fact that you have had a clean record up to this date and that you are young. If I let you go lightly it will encourage others to do the same. You will go to prison for four months on each of the two charges—eight months in all.

"SUM PO TSAI" AND "MOTHER-IN-LAW."

NEW PHASE IN A MUI TSAI
PROSECUTION.

GIRL BOUGHT AS "FUTURE
WIFE."

An arrangement for procuring a *sum po tsai*, which was described as the purchase of a small girl, by a family, as the betrothed of one of the sons, was described at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton. A Chinese woman living in First Street was charged with assaulting a *mui tsai* and possession of the girl without registration.

The woman's husband also appeared, but was discharged during the proceedings. A third defendant, a youth employed as a *yoki* by the woman, was charged with assisting in the assault.

Mr. H. R. Butters, of the S.C.A., prosecuted, and Mr. T. G. Bennett defended the woman.

The girl's father stated that he was pressed by poverty to sell the girl for \$110 to the first defendant on December 19, 1929. The daughter was to be a *sum po tsai* and eventually to marry the defendant's small son. On February 3 he saw his daughter bleeding from wounds and weeping bitterly. He followed the girl to the police station where the mother-in-law-elect, the first defendant had preceded them.

Lai Kan Hing, a fifteen-year-old girl, said that she was sold as a *sum po tsai* to the first defendant, but had always been treated as a *mui tsai*. The woman had often expressed her intention of re-selling her. On February 3 the girl suggested to her "mother-in-law-elect" that she should be returned to her father, and left the house to go to see him. She was brought back and assaulted by the woman with a clog, the third defendant assisting the woman in administering the beating.

Two witnesses who were stated to be "go-betweens" were called by the defence and gave evidence that the girl was to be a *sum po tsai*. One of them who had been negotiating with the girl's father, said that a red paper produced in Court was the girl's horoscope, which she got a fortune-teller to write down on information supplied by her father.

Mr. Bennett said that he did not intend to put the woman in the witness-box and submitted that there was no case made out against her on the second charge. This being so, he would plead guilty to a common assault. Actually the girl injured herself by knocking against a bed post in her efforts to run away.

In dismissing the second charge and amending the other to one of common assault, his Worship remarked that the case was a difficult one. Apparently there was an elaborate camouflage to conceal that the girl was a *mui tsai*. If the girl was a *sum po tsai* she must have the rights of a wife.

The first defendant was fined \$25, or one month's hard labour. The third defendant, who explained that he was given orders by the woman, to bring the girl back forcibly, was fined \$5.

**MOTOR COLLISION CLAIM
IN COURT.**

PUBLIC CAR AND A HOTEL
MOTOR BUS.

As the result of a collision between a Hong Kong Hotel motor bus and a public motor-car near the Monument at Happy Valley at 12.30 a.m. on November 22, the owner of the latter vehicle, Chun Hong Sau, sued the Hotel Company for \$844 at the Summary Court yesterday as damages. There was a counter-claim for damage to the motor bus.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Wadson for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Garage. The latter said that the amount of damage on both the claim and counter-claim had been agreed, and the only question to be settled was that of liability.

Outlining his case, Mr. Rendall said that the plaintiff's driver had taken some passengers to Wong Nei Chong Road and was returning to West Point. On approaching the Monument he intended to turn into Morrison Gap Road, but as he came near the private road leading to the Hotel Garage the bus turned across the tram lines to enter it. Seeing that an accident was unavoidable, plaintiff's driver put on his brakes,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CYMDEITHAS DEWI SANT.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST.
DAVID'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. David's Society was held yesterday in the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce with Captain R. D. Thomas (President) in the chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee for the year 1929-1930 was read by the President as follows:-

St. David's Day, 1929.

Telegraphic messages of fellowship were exchanged with the Shanghai St. David's Society.

A wreath was laid at the Cenotaph by the President, in the presence of several members of the Society.

In the evening, a gathering of local Welsh folk and their friends, to the total number of about forty, met at dinner at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. Mr. D. M. Richards, Vice-President of the Society, presided in the absence of myself (which was a great deprivation) through illness. Speeches were made, an excellent programme of music was rendered, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

In connection with a letter from the Tientsin St. David's Society, requesting co-operation amongst Welsh Societies in the Far East, for the support of the Lord Mayors' Fund for the relief of Distressed Mining Areas, members of the Society were circulated, and owing to the generosity of two past Presidents of the Society, the sum of \$393 was raised. A draft for nearly £30 was sent to the Fund on April 12, and this will have been doubled under the terms of the Home Government's guarantee.

The following letter was received from the Organising Secretary of the Coalfields Distress Funds:-

Sanctuary Buildings,
Westminster, S.W.1.
May 25, 1929.

The Hon. Secretary,
St. David's Society,
Hong Kong.

Dear Sir,—You will already have received formal acknowledgment for the draft enclosed with your letter of April 13, and I am now directed by the Lord Mayor of London to thank the Welsh community of Hong Kong for this generous contribution to his Fund, which will be used as far as possible for the relief of distress in the South Wales mining area.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G. N. Fleming,
Organising Secretary.

In response to the British Legion's appeal, the Society's wreath which was laid on the Cenotaph by the President on Armistice Day, November 11, 1929, took the form of poppies purchased from the Legion, and worked into the design of the Welsh Dragon.

The Balance Sheet.

Mr. E. R. Price (Hon. Treas.) then dealt with the balance sheet, remarking that the Society had a balance in hand of \$77.43 which was \$5 more than last year. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Election of Officers.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. D. M. Richards (who thereupon took the chair); Vice-President: Mr. David Davies; Treasurer and Secretary: Mr. E. R. Price; Committee: Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Wynne Jones, Mrs. Rendall, Messrs. R. R. Davies, E. C. Thomas, H. Owen Hughes, Lloyd Jones, and D. S. Hugh Jones.

It was decided to hold a dinner on St. David's Day as usual and to lay a wreath at the Cenotaph. The following were elected to the dinner committee: The President, the Secretary, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Hugh Jones and Mr. R. R. Davies.

Those Present.

The following were present:—Captain R. D. Thomas, Messrs. D. Richards, H. Owen Hughes, David Davies, D. E. Davies, E. S. Hugh Jones, R. R. Davies, Lloyd Jones, W. Shepherd, E. L. Price and W. T. Lewis, also Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Rendall.

but the bus collided with his car, smashing the right front part.

Sitting with the driver was another man who was cut about the head by pieces of glass from the windscreen. The motor bus after the collision ran into a standard and also knocked away the plaster of a house.

The driver of the motor bus should, in his opinion, have exercised more care and waited until the car had passed.

Corroborative evidence was given by the driver of plaintiff's car. In cross-examination he admitted that the car left a long skid mark when he applied his brakes. He denied that he was in a hurry to get back to his garage, and also that he ran into the side of the motor bus while it was right across the entrance to the road leading to the garage.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

MISSING PARCEL OF DIAMOND.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST LOCAL BANK.

ANTWERP MERCHANTS LOSE THE ACTION.

BANK GETS JUDGMENT WITH COSTS.

A lengthy judgment in which interesting legal points were elucidated was given by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday in the action brought recently by Messrs. Louis Kornitzer, Henri N. Gutwirth and Isaac H. Goldberg, diamond merchants of Antwerp, to recover from the Bank de l'Indo-Chine the value or return of a package of diamonds alleged to have been sent by registered post over seven years ago and which the defendants failed to deliver.

Evidence taken on commission was read at the hearing which lasted three days. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) was for the plaintiffs, Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr. H. C. Shildon (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appearing for the defendant bank.

His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the defendants with costs.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said:—The plaintiffs are diamond merchants carrying on business at No. 40, Rue Coquilhat, in the City of Antwerp, and the defendants are a banking company incorporated in France and having their head office in Paris. They also have a branch in Hong Kong, which is hereafter referred to as the local branch.

By their statement of claim the plaintiffs allege that the defendants, on or about July 15, 1922, received at their local branch, as bailees for reward, or, alternatively, as gratuitous bailees, a parcel containing diamonds belonging to the plaintiffs, of the value of £5,082 15s. 4d., to be safely kept and taken care of by the defendants and on behalf of the plaintiffs.

There were in the statement of claim also claims for conversion and for the wrongful detention of the above-mentioned parcel of diamonds, but these claims were not proceeded with at the hearing before me.

The receipt, alleged value and loss of the diamonds, was admitted by the defendants, and the only question at issue between the parties was as to whether the defendants had fulfilled the responsibility cast upon them by the law in the particular circumstances of the case, and whether they have made out their defence which was that they were gratuitous bailees, that they took reasonable care of the parcel of diamonds which was lost, stolen or wrongfully removed from them by some person or persons unknown, and that they had been unable to trace such parcel.

I think it is clear from the authorities (see "Giblin v. McMullen," L.R. 2 P.C. p. 317; in "re United Service Company," L.R. 8 Ch. App. p. 212, and "Leese v. Martin," L.R. 17 Eq. p. 224) that a banker who receives a parcel on behalf of a customer, *prima facie*, is a gratuitous bailee unless he receives reward. The mere opening of an account with the banker is not sufficient to make him a bailee for reward in respect of any parcel received by him unless the undertaking to take care of valuable property is made a condition of opening the account, or is offered as an inducement to do so. If there is no such condition made or inducement offered, then the banker is a gratuitous bailee and only bound to take the same care of the property entrusted to him as a reasonably prudent and careful man may fairly be expected to take of his own property.

Responsibilities of Bailees.

Probably a banker would be further required to avoid neglect of the ordinary care which bankers display in respect of their own property of value, and to make use of all facilities at his command for safe keeping, and this, irrespective of whether he is a gratuitous bailee or a bailee for reward. It is due to considerations of this kind that it has been remarked "bankers being generally provided with such appliances and safeguards, the question as to whether the banker is a gratuitous bailee, or a bailee for reward becomes practically an academic one in estimating the degree of care to which he is bound." (See Paget on "The Law of Banking" (3rd Ed., at p. 87). For, as was said by Lord Loughborough in "Shiells v. Blackburne," 1 H.B., at p. 163, "If a man gratuitously undertakes to do a thing to the best of his skill where his situation or profession is such as to imply skill, an omission of that skill is imputable to him as gross negligence."

But as it might possibly become of importance in the case of an appeal, I think it well to deal with the evidence adduced as to whether the defendants were gratuitous bailees or bailees for reward.

The plaintiff, Louis Kornitzer, stated that by an arrangement between himself and the other plaintiffs, he was to act as a salesman of precious stones in China and the East, and that for the purpose of facilitating his business he opened an account in August, 1921, with the defendants. He says that he informed M. de Broe, the cashier of the local branch, at the time of opening the account, that his Antwerp correspondents would address packets containing valuables to him care of the local branch, and that he, Louis Kornitzer, adopted this method of procedure because he had no settled place of business in Hong Kong, and wished to avoid any question as to the condition in which the packets were received. I have not been able to read this statement, and others of a similar kind, to mean that Louis Kornitzer opened an account with the defendants, and that a term of the arrangement was that the local branch should receive and keep safely all packets addressed to him, to their care, though it is clear that one of the reasons which, in addition to business considerations, induced him to open an account with the defendants, was the convenience and security of having packets addressed to him at the local branch.

It was also argued, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the defendants were bailees for reward in consequence of what Louis Kornitzer calls a "verbal understanding," that he should do T.T. business through them. But when the evidence on this point is looked at, it is clearly seen that there was no binding agreement by Louis Kornitzer to do this class of business through the defendants. Louis Kornitzer only states that he promised to give them as much business as he could, provided the rates of exchange offered by the local branch were not considerably higher than those of other banks.

Mr. Kornitzer's Bank Remittances.

The evidence shows that T.T. business to the extent of \$250,000 was put through by the defendants for him, but on the other hand Louis Kornitzer remitted \$181,000 to Antwerp through four other banks in Hong Kong. No claim has ever been made on behalf of the defendants that all T.T. business should have been done through them, and it is clear from the evidence that it was never in contemplation of the parties that the defendants were to be the sole agents of Louis Kornitzer for this purpose. He used their services as well as those of other banks, to suit his own interests and convenience.

Though the defendants did receive benefit from this source, it was not the result of any agreement and was independent of the permission given to Louis Kornitzer to have packets sent to him from Antwerp, addressed to him care of the local branch, and cannot, therefore, be considered as consideration given for the receipt by the defendants of packets addressed to Louis Kornitzer at the local branch.

I hold, therefore, that in respect of the arrangement as to the receipt of packets come to between Louis Kornitzer and the defendants, the latter were gratuitous bailees of any packets addressed to Louis Kornitzer care of the local branch and received by them.

The only evidence given in support of the plaintiffs' case of gross negligence, if the defendants are gratuitous bailees, or of lack of ordinary and reasonable care if they are bailees for reward, was inability of the defendants to deliver the packet of diamonds in question in this action when called upon to do so, because of its alleged loss, and the absence of any explanation by the defendants as to the circumstances attendant upon such loss.

In the course of his evidence, Louis Kornitzer also mentioned the fact that in the case of other similar packets received by the local branch on his behalf, he had noticed that on one or more occasions, when he called for a packet, it was on the top of a safe in the general office of the local branch, and was handed to him from that place, but he did not allege that this method of keeping a packet handy for delivery to him when he called for it was negligent or showed any absence of care, nor did he, when he observed what was being done by the local branch, raise any objection.

When the case for the plaintiffs was closed, Mr. Potter, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, submitted that there was no case. He called my attention to "Giblin v. McMullen," L.R. 2 P.C. p. 317, and relied strongly on a passage from the judgment of Lord Chelmsford, who gave the judgment of the Board, which is to the following effect:—"If, therefore, the plaintiff's evidence in this case was such that it fell short of proving the bank to have been guilty of that species of negligence which would render to an action, he (i.e., the presiding Judge at the trial) ought to have withdrawn the case from the jury and directed a non-suit," (at p. 335). And a little later on, in the judgment, Lord Chelmsford puts the question which was under the consideration of the Court in the following terms, "Did the plaintiff, then, give any evidence of the bank having been guilty of that degree of negligence which renders a gratuitous bailee liable for the loss of property deposited with him?" (at p. 338).

Privy Council Decision.

It was further argued on behalf of the defendants that "Giblin v. McMullen" was a decision of the Privy Council and bound this Court, even if there were decisions to the opposite effect of the English Courts.

If the mere alleged loss of an article, unaccompanied by any explanation of the circumstances attendant upon such loss, raises *prima facie* case against a bailee, then I am of opinion that I ought to have held that there was no case for the defendants to answer. At first sight it would appear as if affirmative evidence of negligence must be given, according to the judgment in "Giblin v. McMullen" (supra) but in that case all the facts relating to the keeping of the box of securities belonging to the plaintiff and deposited with the defendants in that case were known to the form and proved as part of his case. These facts were such as to negative negligence in the bailee and consequently no presumption could arise as to a case where the bailee merely stated that the article deposited was lost and conceded on no explanation of the circumstances under which the loss occurred or might have occurred.

If the argument is correct that "Giblin v. McMullen" (supra) requires that in all cases brought by the bailor against a bailee, the former must give affirmative evidence of negligence, then the position of a bailor is one that may involve him in great hardship. In most cases he can only prove the delivery to the bailee and the fact that on demand the article deposited was not returned; the facts attendant on the loss can in the great majority of cases only be known to the bailee. A bailee need only allege loss and if the bailor cannot give affirmative evidence of negligence, the latter must be held to have failed in his claim. If such is the law I must apply it regardless of hardship.

But as from "Giblin v. McMullen," and even that case does not, for the reasons I have given, seem to me to impose such a serious disability on a bailor, the authorities to which reference is made below, appear to me to establish the rule that where only the fact of loss is known to him that this may be *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of a bailee and at least call upon him for an explanation.

In "Phipps v. New Claridge Hotel, Limited," 22 L.T.R. 49, a guest at an hotel had entrusted three dogs to the care of the defendants. They were put in a room which was locked and the key remained in the possession of the defendant's servants. When later in the day the plaintiff sent for the dogs, one of them was missing. Bray J. in the course of his judgment is reported as saying, "When it was once proved that this dog was placed in the defendants' custody as an ordinary bailment, it was their duty to show some circumstances which negated the idea of negligence on their part. No such evidence had been placed before him."

In giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal in "Bullen v. The Swan Electric Engraving Company," 23 T.L.R. at p. 259, Sir Gorell Barnes said "They were left, therefore, to the consideration of well-known principles of law. One of these was that a gratuitous bailee must show that the loss occurred through no want of reasonable care on his part—that was to say, as much care as a prudent man would use in keeping his own property.

The plaintiff's contention was that the defendants must show that the loss happened in some way they could account for, and that in relation to that particular matter and at that particular moment of time proper care was taken. No authority had been cited for such a proposition as that. It was enhancing the burden of proof upon a defendant to an absurd extent if he had to prove not only that he had taken reasonable care but also that he knew how the loss happened." In "Bullen v. The Swan Electric Engraving Company" the defendants were held to be gratuitous bailees but in my opinion at least an equal responsibility would be imposed on a bailee for reward.

This particular aspect of the liability of a bailee is also fully dealt with by Wright J. in the course of his judgment in "Gosse v. Canadian Government Merchant Marine" (1927) 2 K.B. at p. 433.

Defendants Admit Receipt of Parcel.

As I have said, the defendants admit the receipt and loss of the particular packet of diamonds in question in this case but they say that they are unable to state how and when the loss occurred. But they called a witness, M. Piguet, who was from August, 1920, to about July, 1921, correspondence clerk to the local branch. Then he was second accountant for a few months, became cashier in May, 1922, and remained in that position until he went on leave some time in 1924. He stated that the correspondence clerk dealt with the mail received by the local branch itself or on behalf of customers. If a registered parcel arrived for a customer care of the local branch, the correspondence clerk would give a receipt to the postman and then place the parcel inside a compartment of a safe which stood in the general office. The chief accountant kept the key of this safe and the compartment above referred to was kept locked.

If mail arrived in the absence of the chief accountant, it was placed on the top of the safe or on his desk because he always kept the key of the compartment above referred to. M. Piguet stated that this last mentioned procedure probably accounts for the statement made by Louis Kornitzer as to registered parcels being taken from the top of the safe and handed to him. The probability was that the Chief Accountant was busy when the parcels arrived and so the correspondence clerk may have placed the parcels on the top of the safe, awaiting the attention of the chief accountant.

M. Piguet went on to say that if there were any registered parcels on top of the safe when the luncheon or closing hour arrived, they would be placed inside the safe and the outer door of the safe would be locked by the chief accountant. If the registered parcel was too bulky to be locked up in the safe it would be placed in the strong room. He also gave evidence as to the effect that, during banking hours no one except the staff of the Bank had access to the safe in which the registered mail was kept and that no stranger could have approached it without passing the clerks at work in the general office.

M. Piguet further stated that at no time did he have reason to suspect any member of the staff of dishonesty.

Bank Acted With Care and Prudence.

Unfortunately, M. Prudhon who was correspondence clerk when the lost packet was received, is dead, but it was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that there were other employees of the defendants, French, Portuguese, Chinese and Annamite, at the local branch at the time of the loss, who might have been called, or whose evidence might have been taken on commission. The answer of the Bank to this criticism is that they have called the only witness whose evidence could be of assistance; the evidence of a M. Korwin, who in October, 1922, and subsequent to the loss in question in this case, came to the Bank as Sub-Manager, had also been taken *de bene esse* but it was not read as it said no more than M. Piguet deposed to. In any case, there is nothing to show that the employees who were not called could have given any material evidence, and I see no reason for disbelieving the statement made on behalf of the defendants.

I am of opinion that the procedure adopted by the local branch with regard to the handling of registered mail received by them on behalf of customers was a reasonable one and shows that they acted with care and prudence in the carrying out of the responsibilities imposed upon them by the law. I can see nothing in the case to affect them with gross negligence or with any absence of the care which a reasonably prudent or careful man would have taken if the packet lost had been his own. I hold, therefore, that the defendants have discharged the onus thrown upon them, on the principle laid down in "Bullen v. The Swan Electric Engraving Company" (supra) by the admitted loss of the parcel of diamonds in question in these proceedings and that they are entitled to judgment in their favour with costs.

ROUND THE COURTS.

HIS SISTER'S "SWORN SISTER."

A Chinese was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with assaulting a woman. Mr. J. M. Remedios who appeared on behalf of the complainant intimated that she was not seriously hurt and would be satisfied if a nominal fine was imposed and the defendant bound over.

The defendant said that he was drunk at the time of the incident but did not assault the woman. He was born in Japan and on returning to Hong Kong had gone in search of the complainant who was a "sworn sister" of his own sister. When he found the complainant she refused to have anything to do with him.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 and bound the defendant over for six months to be of good behaviour.

TOO OLD FOR THE BIRCH.

A Chinese who was before Mr. Whyte-Smith for returning from banishment, after being deported in September 1929, was sentenced to ten months' hard labour.

In passing sentence his Worship remarked that the man was 49 years of age, and too old for birching. A female banished was also sentenced to eight months' hard labour for returning before her time was up. She was deported in May 1929, for five years under the Opium Ordinance.

STOLEN STEAM VALVES.

When charged with being in unlawful possession of three brass steam valves, a Chinese who appeared before the Kowloon Magistrate pleaded guilty. He said they were from a ship which had already left port.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to a month's hard labour, saying that this was a serious form of theft.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Quite a number of Chinese appeared before Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday on charges of larceny of iron bars from building contractors' sheds. In most cases the defendants were sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. One man who had been previously convicted was given two months' hard labour.

ESTATE OF MR. JOHN WARWICK.

WILLS PROVED IN LOCAL COURT.

Among recent wills proved in the Probate Division of the Supreme Court is that of Mr. John Warwick, retired captain of the Mercantile Marine, who died at 35, Wilbury Avenue, Hove, Sussex, on October 6, 1928. He left local estate worth £18,600 and gross estate in the United Kingdom of £7,358 8s. 7d.

Testator's widow, Amelia Tran-nack Warwick, a friend, William Dick-Brown Miller, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire of Shanghai, and a solicitor, George John Clewer, of Brighton are appointed executrix and executors. A sum of £250 free of legacy duty is bequeathed to each of those who undertook the providing of the will. The major portion of the estate is bequeathed to the widow.

Wine Dealer's Estate.

Au Yung Ping Shu alias Au Yung Sing Woon alias Au Yung Ching Woon, wine and spirit dealer, who died at 8, Yung Sin Street, Canton on or about October 24, 1922, left local estate worth \$28,600. Probate has been granted to two of testator's sons and a concubine, all of whom are living at 68, Des Voeux Road Central. The will directs that the sum of \$2,000 shall be appropriated for the marriage expenses for every daughter. The bulk of the estate goes to the family.

Letters of administration to the estate of Ho Ping Chi, formerly a salesman in the employ of the Tungar Firm, 1, Fook Lun Tai Kai, Honam Canton, have been granted to a son, Ho Nai Tai, of 16, Yin Lok Lane, Canton, at present staying at 192, Wing Lok Street. Testator died at Canton on or about December 18, 1923 and left local estate worth \$3,200.

The widow and concubine, both bearing the name of Ho Chan Shi, have renounced all their rights and titles to administration.

Leung Lap Chee, who died at 35, Ko Shing Street, Hong Kong, on or about September 21, 1926, left local estate to the value of \$4,200.

Cheung Shi, concubine, living at 4, Yu Lam Terrace, Hong Kong, is appointed executrix and to her probate has been granted. She comes into 6, Kowloon Tong under the will.

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MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

UNFORTUNATE IMPRESSION
IN JAPAN.IMMEDIATE REPLY
UNLIKELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, February 10.

While the belief exists in some quarters that the American proposals at the Naval Conference received the tacit approval of Britain prior to their presentation to Japan, the Foreign Office emphasizes that it is convinced that there is absolutely no connivance between the two countries.

The Foreign Office, on the contrary, intimates that it has reason to declare that both Senator Reed's proposals and Mr. Stimson's statement took the British delegates by as much surprise as was experienced by the Japanese.

A Starting Point.

At the same time, Japan is satisfied that the American proposals are not intended as a hard and fast offer, but merely as a starting point for bargaining.

Owing to the unfortunate impression left by the publicity given to Mr. Stimson's statement, it is learned that Japan is not likely to follow the British example of issuing a statement, though a reply will be sent to the proposals which Senator Reed presented to Mr. Wakatsuki on February 9.

As the reply requires careful consideration both in Tokyo and London, several days are likely to elapse before it is submitted to the American delegation, and it is not likely to be made public.

LONDON, February 9.

That the people of Great Britain were spending one thousand pounds every minute of the day for war purposes, was mentioned by Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a speech, which was broadcast throughout the United States and Canada to-day.

He urged the people of the world to "make this generation the glorious inaugurator of a reign of peace."

Broadcast Throughout Japan.

LONDON, February 9.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the principal Japanese delegate to the Naval Conference, spoke to the people of Japan by beam telephony from Dorchester, the speech being picked up by stations in Japan and re-broadcast throughout the country.

Mr. Wakatsuki referred to the difficult problems before the Conference, but, he remarked, "a wonderful invention like this, which can carry the human voice from London to Tokyo, should inspire us all to redouble our efforts to overcome the obstacles hindering the world's progress towards peace."

A Critical Week.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Naval Conference has entered a critical week, after three weeks of preliminary surveys, which resulted in a virtual compromise between the two systems, global and category tonnage.

The experts to-day considered "special" ships which, it is suggested, should not be included in any scheme of tonnage limitation. The Communiqué says that the heads of delegations met and surveyed the present state of work for the future order of business, which include, a Public Plenary Session to-morrow to discuss submarines.

THE C.E.R. ISSUE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, February 10.

It is understood that at the forthcoming Sino-Russian Conference at Moscow, only the C.E.R. issue will be discussed. The Central Government is ready to negotiate later the questions regarding the resumption of the Sino-Russian diplomatic relations, the revision of treaty and other outstanding questions, provided the Soviet Government guarantees not to carry on Bolshevik propaganda in Chinese territory; this conference to be held at Nanking.

Chiang Kai Shek conferred with Mr. Mo Teh Hui, China's plenipotentiary to the Sino-Russian Conference yesterday, and discussed the C.E.R. issue. Mr. Mo is expected to leave here on his return to Mukden in a day or two.

RUSSIAN CONSULS
RETURNING.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

HARBIN, February 10.

The Soviet Consul has notified the authorities here that his Government is dispatching consuls to Hailar, Harbin, Suiyeh, and Tsitsihar, and that they will come to China via Suiyeh.

THE CAMPAIGN IN
KWANGSI.KOCHOW EVACUATED BY
"IRONSIDES."

A COMPLEX SITUATION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 10.

The Canton military authorities have received a report that the "Ironsides" have given up Kochow, but their subsequent movements are difficult to ascertain.

A private report to hand confirms the evacuation by the "Ironsides" of that city, and goes on to state that they are moving in the direction of Sun-Yi, some distance North of Kochow. The purpose of striking at that point is to connect with the Kwangsi troops, the main body of which are now reported to be on their way to Kwangtung border from the interior of Kwangsi.

The "Ironsides" are encouraging roving bandits to rise against local authorities wherever possible. It is reported that they have pierced as far as Xuegchun, a district East of Kochow.

The promised reinforcements from Nanking to Canton have not as yet started for the South. It is believed that the Central Government does not deem it necessary at present to send down reinforcements, as the Kwangsi "Ironsides" action is merely a raiding movement with the object of terrorizing the outlying districts of Kwangtung, and the Canton Government has sufficient forces at its disposal to suppress them.

SIX DIFFERENT FACTIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 10.

The military situation in Kwangsi is much more complex than it is generally believed. Numerous groups are at work, all more or less bent upon self-preservation at the expense of the others. Nominally the different rebel factions in the Province are united for the purpose of warding off the attacks of General Chen Tsi Tong, the military representative of the Nanking Government, but actually each is working for itself. A glance at the situation reveals that there are at least six military factions in the Province united more or less loosely, against Canton and Nanking.

In the Southern parts of Kwangsi and Kwangtung there is the "Ironsides" faction under Chang Fat Full. Working in common, for the time being at least, with the "Ironsides" is the regular Kwangsi clique under Pei Chung Hsi and Li Tsung Jen. These Kwangsi troops are in occupation of the upper parts of the West River and parts of the Kwei River. Another faction is that led by Yu Tsok Pak and Li Ming Shui. This faction, which was driven out of power by General Lui Woon Im and his colleagues with the help of Canton, is still trying to regain control of the Province. The fourth faction is that led by General Yen Lung of Yunnan. He has led his army into Kwangsi and is now in occupation of the territory adjacent to Yunnan in the extreme western part of Kwangsi.

Turning to the north-western corner of Kwangsi there is the Kweichow Army under Mo Kwong Cheung. The final faction is that led by General Tang Seng Ming, brother of Tang Seng Chi. He fought with his brother against Chiang Kai Shek, but was defeated. Such is the complexity of the Kwangsi situation. This mixture of forces against Canton and Nanking is estimated to be over 100,000 strong, but the effective force—the Kwangsi "Ironsides" coalition—is only about one-fifth of that figure.

HUNANESE DEMANDS.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

HANKOW, Feb. 10.

General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, in a wire to the Central Government has asked for 600,000 rounds of ammunition and a sum of \$300,000 monthly for his troops now attacking the insurgents in Kwangsi.

CANTON-HANKOW
RAILWAY.NANKING'S PLAN FOR
COMPLETION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 10.

The Nanking Government really seems determined to complete the Canton-Hankow Railway, and an ambitious plan has been drawn up by the Railway Department. Mr. Sun Fo has sent a special delegate, Mr. Chan Pek Cheung, to Canton to make preparations for starting work on the project.

This railway, it will be remembered, was first planned nearly 30 years ago and was financed by an American syndicate. The first section from Canton to Shikwan has a total mileage of 140 miles has been completed and was handed over to a Chinese private company for \$3,700,000 gold.

Recently the Nanking Railway Department took over control on the promise that the shareholders should be compensated within six months.

Mr. Chan Pek Cheung is now in Canton and, according to his statement, the Railway Department will first extend the line from Shikwan to Lokchang. This is a distance of eighty miles, and work will be begun at the end of this month.

Mr. Chan adds that the Central Government is prepared to spend \$2,500,000 on the work, and for continuing the line to Hankow another \$300,000 will be provided. In addition to these contributions, the revenue of the line now operating between Canton and Shikwan will be put aside for completing the project.

SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL
COURT.SINO-BRITISH AGREEMENT
TO BE SIGNED.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, conferred recently on the actual reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court. It is understood that the British Minister has received instructions from London to sign the agreement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also requested the Central Government to appoint a delegate for the signature.

'GUERRILLA WARFARE.'

CANTON NOT 'MENACED.'

According to the vernacular Press, an officer recently arrived from Wuchow states that seven hundred plain clothes Kwangsi troops attacked Faw Shan, near Wuchow at day-break on Friday. They proved to be the vanguard of large numbers of troops and the garrison had to fall back after some hours' fighting.

The Cantonese troops re-captured the place the same day, after reinforcements had arrived from Sam Kok Shui. Another attack was launched upon Faw Shan the following day by the invaders, who were personally directed by Wong Shiu Hung and Pei Chung Hsi. They were repulsed after a fight lasting the whole day, in which both sides lost from six to seven hundred men. General Chen Tsi Tong has rushed more troops to Faw Shan from Fungchun and Kongchow.

Military Headquarters in Canton consider it is unlikely that the "Ironsides" in Southern Kwangtung will move against Canton. Their object is merely to embarrass the Cantonese troops and to "raise funds." All revenue offices in the places captured were looted and large sums were "squeezed" from the merchants.

KIDNAPPED GERMAN
MISSIONARIES.

The three German missionaries who were kidnapped by bandits in Muhsien some months ago are still in captivity. Generals Chen Ming Shu and Chen Tsi Tong have ordered the troops in Eastern Kwangtung and the magistrate of Muhsien to effect the release of the missionaries, but the captives are said to be somewhere in the mountains between Muhsien and Fungshun, and the magistrates of those districts, though warned that they will be punished if they do not rescue the three foreigners, have so far been baffled by this task.

RED ATROCITIES.

PERSECUTION OF CHURCH
DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The agitation being carried on by a section of the British Press in regard to the anti-religious movement in Russia, has elicited a reply from a high official of the Soviet, transmitted from Moscow, who declared that "Russian counter-revolutionary priests abroad had evidently worked hard in exhuming atrocity stories from the war archives, thus hoping to terrify the British public." But he believed that the latter were too wise to accept "such trite stuff," and described the reports as "incredible tales."

He admitted that in view of the oppression by the Church under the Tsar, the Soviet disliked religion, but fought it by education and propaganda, and not by methods of the Mediaeval inquisition.

BRITAIN AND EXTRALITY.

'A GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL.'

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY
BRITISH MINISTER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, yesterday met the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association at Shanghai, to whom he explained the British Government's proposals for a gradual withdrawal of British extraterritorial rights in China. The two organizations embrace British and other nationals in their membership.

The action of Sir Miles Lampson in taking them into his confidence was much appreciated. He had previously explained the British proposals to other leading bodies in Shanghai, when he was recalled to Nanking by the fatal illness of Lady Lampson. It is understood that he hopes to complete the explanations during the week-end, when he will return to Nanking to continue the negotiations with the Chinese authorities.

AFGHAN CONSPIRACY.

PLOT TO STIR UP NEW
RISING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PESHAWAR, Feb. 9.

The Government of the North-West Frontier Province has issued a communiqué stating that Bardar Aminjan, half brother of ex-King Amanullah, and Abdul Hakim Khan, Amanullah's trade agent at Peshawar, have been arrested owing to the discovery of a conspiracy to disturb the peace of Afghanistan by bringing about a fresh rising of the Shinwari tribe.

There is reason to believe that the plot was assisted by intrigues emanating from the trade agency at Peshawar, which Abdul Hakim Khan refused to hand over to his successor, appointed to represent the Government of Afghanistan. Aminjan has been living with Abdul Hakim since October. It appears that the former intended secretly to re-enter Afghanistan and make his headquarters in Shinwari territory.

BYRD EXPEDITION.

RELIEF SHIP IN ICE PACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, Feb. 9.

It is reported that Byrd's ship, the City of New York, entered an ice pack in attempting to force her way into Ross Sea to relieve the members of the Byrd expedition.

NO QUARTER TO
UNDERWORLD.

CLEAN SWEEP IN CHICAGO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

In response to demands by business men, the Police Department on February 9 began the most militant campaign against crime in the history of the city. 917 suspects being rounded up in the course of a "no quarter" invasion of the underworld, in which two persons were shot dead.

INDIA AND DOMINION
STATUS.

A MOSLEM RESOLUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Council of All India and the Moslem League have passed a resolution welcoming the Viceroy's statement as regards India's goal of Dominion Status, urging the adequate representation of Moslems at the round table conference.

AIR CRASH IN KENT.

TWO PASSENGERS
INCINERATED.

FOUR INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Goliath aeroplane which left Paris this morning came down at Marden in Kent and caught fire. Two passengers were killed and the pilot severely injured, the mechanic, steward, and a third class passenger were slightly injured.

A later message states that one man and one woman were incinerated, and four persons were sent to hospital.

It seems that the pilot was forced to land, and crashed while negotiating the snow covered landing ground.

HIGH SPEED FLIGHT.

ANOTHER BRITISH
EXPERIMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Air Ministry has selected Flight Lieut. Boothman to command the new high speed research flight to Felixstowe, which is an experiment of speed flying. Other Air Force officers are to be chosen from fighter squadrons.

INDIAN LOAN CLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The subscription lists for the India Loan closed almost immediately after opening.

RADIO LITIGATION IN
AMERICA.LONG-DRAWN-OUT BATTLE
PREDICTED.

[United Press.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 4.

The Radio Corporation of America has obtained a preliminary injunction against Universal Wireless to prevent the establishing of a national service on the ground of infringement of Radio Corporation patents.

A long-drawn-out battle is predicted, since the subject of Radio Corporation patents has been in dispute in many instances of late and the Universal Wireless injunction is expected to provide a test case of considerable importance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Continuing his testimony to-day before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Mr. Hermann Behn, president of the International Telephone Corporation, said that his organization had desired to pay the Radio Corporation of America 300,000 shares of I. T. & T. in order to acquire a radio communications branch.

The International later agreed to pay 400,000 shares of its own stock in installments. Mr. Behn said that he believed the Radio Corporation's physical communications plant value did not exceed \$15,000,000.

Senator Couzens of Michigan examined correspondence which was submitted to the committee, and said that he was convinced that the banking house of J.P. Morgan & Co. had used no coercion toward bringing about the proposed communications merger.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR
IN ITALY.ELABORATE AND BRILLIANT
CEREMONIES.

Unusual pomp surrounded the ceremony of the first meeting, in Rome last week, between the Italian Premier, Signor Mussolini, and the Austrian Chancellor, Mr. Schober, who was accorded all the honours due to a representative of a big Power.

Although obviously inspired, the Press declared that the Chancellor's visit should not be invested with exaggerated importance, because it is merely meant to strengthen the cordial relations obtaining between both countries.

The newspapers, however, are themselves nullifying such statements by devoting much space to the visit. Furthermore the series of festivities planned in honour of the Austrian guest is so elaborate that it lends colour to the belief that great political importance is attached to the visit, and that the Austro-Italian relations will be placed on a new basis.

The meeting between Signor Mussolini and Mr. Schober lasted more than one hour, and the subsequent communiqué issued emphasized that the conversation was carried on in the friendliest of spirits, and resulted in establishing harmony on all points under discussion. Mr. Schober will also be given audiences with the Pope and the King, who will invest him with the Order of the Annunciation, which is Italy's highest honour and which confers upon its bearer the dignity of being called cousin to the King.

HONG KONG FLYING
CLUB.PRELIMINARY WORK IN
PROGRESS.TWO MACHINES TO BE
BOUGHT?

A good deal of important preliminary work is being done by the Hong Kong Flying Club, but it will be some time before members will be able to indulge their natural ambition to skim the Harbour and soar over the mountains of the Colony. Foundations are, however, being laid surely and firmly.

100 Members.

The Flight Sub-Committee met yesterday to discuss various points including the purchase of machines, their cost and the cost of appliances, also the proposed engaging of an instructor and a groundman.

They will report to the General Committee at a meeting which will be held at the end of this week.

There are at present about 100 members, but they are not being signed up and asked for their subscriptions until the Club has decided what it is going to be able to offer them.

The Club will probably start with two machines, which will be sent out from Home, but the make is not yet decided. In the meanwhile a course of lectures is to be arranged.

Sub-Committees Appointed.

At a recent meeting of the Club, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, President, reported that the Memorandum and Articles of Association had been filed with the Registrar of Companies, and that the certificate of incorporation had been deposited with Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, whose office will be the Registered Office of the Club. Mr. Shenton also reported that the Hong Kong Government has granted permission for the omission of the word "Limited" from the title of the Club, and the Club will therefore be called "The Hong Kong Flying Club."

The provisional General Committee then proceeded to elect a General Committee of six members the following being chosen: Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, Mr. James Chou, Dr. F. J. Farr, Mr. R. Y. Frost, Mr. C. D. Lambert, and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin.

The following Sub-Committees were then elected:—

Flight Sub-Committee.—Dr. F. J. Farr, Squadron Leader F. Freeman, Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, Mr. C. D. Lambert.

Finance Sub-Committee.—Mr. H. G. Hegarty, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. M. H. Turner.

General Purposes Sub-Committee.—The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Squadron Leader F. Freeman, Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, Mr. C. D. Lambert, Mr. M. H. Turner, Mr. Kong Kwong Tin.

It was decided that a quorum for the Flight Sub-Committee should be three members, for the Finance Sub-Committee two members, and for the General Purposes Sub-Committee three members.

The General Committee requested the Flight Sub-Committee to proceed with their deliberations as to the best machines for the Club and the other necessary appliances, as soon as possible, and to report thereon to the General Committee.

Sir C. Clementi to be Patron.

It was decided unanimously to invite His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., to be the First Patron of the Club and to invite His Excellency Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., to also become a patron of the Club. It was also decided to place on records an expression of the great appreciation of the Club, of the great assistance, the Club had received from His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi.

(Continued on next Column.)

BRITAIN'S BURDEN.

MR. SNOWDEN SPEAKS
OUT.£1,000 A MINUTE FOR
ARMAMENTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

Striking facts on the burden of armaments were given by Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a wireless talk relayed from London throughout the United States and Canada last night. He said that the hope of the Naval Conference was to reach an agreement which would increase the feeling of security among nations, but would promise the peoples some relief from armament burdens. The magnitude of these burdens was not sufficiently appreciated by those who bore them. World expenditure on armaments, he said, is about a hundred million pounds, of which 60 per cent. is expended by European countries, 30 per cent. by the United States and 10 per cent. by the rest of the world.

The annual cost of armaments, however, was but a small part of the burden which nations have to bear as a result of this policy of relying upon force for national security. Armaments were a provocation to war and maintained a war mind. Yet war never settled anything. It was only a game from which both sides rose as losers. Instancing the late war Mr. Snowden cited war burdens in which were involved Great Britain, and also in a considerable measure other participants. The war had left Great Britain with a debt of over seven thousand million pounds.

Colossal Figures.

We had to raise each year from taxation three hundred and fifty million pounds for the service of this debt without making any appreciable impression on the amount of the debt. At the present rate of repayment, it will take one hundred and forty years to liquidate it. British taxpayers had to pay on our debt services one million pounds a day, or forty thousand pounds an hour or over six hundred pounds a minute. It took the whole time labour of two million workers year in year out to produce the means to pay the annual cost of the British debt service. Add to this one hundred and fifteen million pounds annually spent on the fighting services and fifty-six million pounds paid yearly for war pensions and a total was reached the equivalent of five hundred and twenty million pounds a minute, which people had to provide for war purposes.

Three-quarters of Britain's taxes were spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. The British were the most heavily taxed people in the world. The average amount of national and local taxation works out at about one hundred pounds per family. It said much for the financial and industrial powers of Great Britain that she now had a larger number of people in employment than before the war. It passed the power of the most imaginative to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if its efforts and resources, now so largely wasted in the barbarous and inhuman obsession of war, could be diverted to the advancement of human welfare.

Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones said he had attended a meeting at Volunteer Headquarters and the Flying Club announced it would begin by giving free instructions in flying to ten members of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps who would also be members of the Club. The question of the Club Seal was left over for the consideration of the General Purposes Committee.

Purveyors of biscuits to H.M. the King



**CARR'S
Emblem
Assorted
BISCUITS**

Without doubt these are the last word in assorted biscuits. How wonderful they are! What grace do they lend to the tea table—and what variety! Above all, they are 100% quality.

Made only by
CARR'S
of CARLISLE, ENGLAND

Money and Markets

GOSSIP FROM THE SHARE-MARKET.

BRISK BUSINESS FOLLOWS CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FREE ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

[By "KUFAN".]

Gossip often moves the market, but no investor should either buy or sell on market gossip only.

Following the Chinese New Year holidays, the share-market opened with a very firm tone and, contrary to general expectations, there was plenty of cash available.

Rates on the whole showed an improvement over the previous week, as will be noticed from details of the movements in the various stocks in the local market.

The volume of business negotiated in Ice House Street during the past week was very encouraging, and business looks very good at the moment; consequently, I shall not be in the least surprised to see rates go up during the present week.

Shanghai shares, particularly Ewo, are still attracting attention, but business is not so feverish as it was prior to the December Settlement.

HONG KONG BANKS were in great demand during the week, and only small parcels were negotiated. They closed very firm on Saturday with buyers at \$1,340 and with sellers holding off at \$1,350.

UNIONS were handled in small parcels at \$375 to \$378. Further shares are wanted at the former figure.

WHARVES were put through at \$150 to \$152, and further shares are wanted at the latter figure.

PROVIDENTS—A fair number of shares changed hands at \$5.50 to \$5.70, but the market closed with buyers only offering \$5.50.

HONG KONG HOTELS came to business at \$12.70 to \$12.80, and closed with buyers offering \$12.80.

HONG KONG LANDS—This stock was much sought after, but little actual business transpired. The market closed with buyers offering \$68.25.

HUMPHREYS are quiet. Small parcels changed hands at \$14.40, and buyers are asking for more at this rate.

TRAMS were the medium of a very large business at \$19.30 to \$19.40. The supply and demand seem to be about equal, and at the close shares were wanted at \$19.35.

CHINA LIGHTS are still very popular, and after the call of \$1 on the new issue was paid on February 8, the stock was "split" and old and new shares were quoted separately. A large number of old shares were done at \$19.80 to \$20, and there are buyers at the latter price. The new shares are quoted at \$14.80 nominal.

ROPES were done at \$7.40 to \$7.50, and further shares are wanted at the latter figure.

ELECTRICS—Quite a number of shares changed hands at \$72.25 to \$72.75. There are further buyers at \$72.50.

CEMENTS were dealt in to a fairly large extent at \$15.60 to \$15.70. The buying-rate eased off slightly at the close to \$15.40, and sellers were in evidence at \$15.60.

EWOS took a big jump last week, on the strength of a rumour that a handsome final dividend will be paid. It was stated that a payment of Tls. 1.80 was contemplated, but inquiries among local brokers failed to confirm this rumour. Apparently for some speculators the mere rumour of a big final dividend is sufficient to set them going. A brisk demand for shares developed during the week, which closed with business recorded at Tls. 17.

REPLIES TO READERS.

Readers of the Daily Press who desire information or advice in connection with the Hong Kong, Shanghai or Singapore share-markets are invited to write to "Kufan," care of the Editor of this paper. Name and address of the correspondent must be enclosed. It is desirable that a nominal fee be also included to enable the reader to pick out the answer intended for him.

Every effort will be made to give as full and complete a reply as possible, but this is done on the distinct understanding that no responsibility whatever is admitted by so doing.

Those who have written in during the last fortnight will find answers to their queries below:

C.B.T.K.—I have studied your position carefully, and here is what I advise you to do. Sell No. 3 and take your profit on both the old and new shares. No. 6 is not worth holding any longer. No. 10 is not a stock which I would recommend you to keep. No. 11 will not go up for a long, long time, and No. 13 is not likely to go higher, but on the other hand may go much lower, owing to the exchange. As regards the others, I particularly urge you to hold Unions and Wharves. Lands are good, but your figure is so high that you will have to wait a long time. However, the stock is very sound. Both Tramways and Humphreys are very high-priced on your list, so I recommend you to hold on a little longer. If I can help you in any other way, please let me know. Providers, by the way, are strong at present prices.

GRATEFUL—I think there will be a dividend next month. Your best course is to wait, as the market is very active and there should be a rise very soon.

LIDA—Regarding the stock concerning which you seek information. 1. The shares are very popular, for which the recent new issue is to a large measure responsible. 2. No. 2. It is impossible to say, as the market is strong. 4. Absolutely. No. 1. I cannot recommend you from the business point of view to buy, but I cannot tell you what speculators would do. Commercially, there should be no further appreciation. 5. It is not the stock you mention too high already? If you wait a little longer, something good may crop up. 7. That negotiations are going on is an open secret, but even if the news is true, shares ought not to go up.

BARNEY—The negotiations may be going on, but there is little chance of the deal ever coming off as rumoured. Regarding the Kowloon Company, I learn that some overtures had been made to them, but so far nothing very substantial has transpired. \$24 is not too high a price to look forward to, and I advise you to hold on a little longer. There will be a dividend soon.

U.H.A.—I am in possession of information from those interested in this Shanghai stock, and can tell you definitely that the opinion of those who should be "in the know" is that this stock is not going any higher.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

LANCASHIRE'S PROSPECTS THIS YEAR.

Lancashire's trade with China during the past year has been influenced by certain unusual circumstances, which were dealt with in the report submitted to the annual meeting of the China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last month. During the first quarter of the year the exports of cotton piece goods gave rise to hopes that the advance registered in 1928 would be maintained, but a new and increased Chinese tariff, which became effective at the beginning of February, had a marked effect upon the comparison.

Then there was the retarding influence of a falling rate of exchange, which dropped to a figure not previously known in the post-war period, and this, the committee reported, curbed buying considerably.

British trade had been affected also by the removal of the Japanese boycott. Despite her national disfavour, Japan during the boycott period continued to make fair shipments.

Tables given along with the report show that in 1913 the exports of cotton yarn represented 2,746,400 lbs., valued at £109,956, and for eleven months of 1929 2,254,300 lbs., valued at £143,338.

HONG KONG TRAMS, LIMITED.

PROPOSED FINAL DIVIDEND

Making a total of \$1 per share for the year, and leaving the sum of \$230,592.75 to be carried forward, the Directors of Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., have recommended a final dividend for 1929 of 50 cents per share, payable after the date of the forthcoming ordinary yearly general meeting of the Company, to be announced in due course.

THE SILVER POSITION.

A PLEA FOR REHABILITATION.

Mr. J. F. Darling, a director of the Midland Bank, Ltd., and a well known authority on currency and exchange, states in a letter to the London Times that there is an urgent need for some world-wide influence to revitalize British industry and commerce, and question if there could be anything more effective than the rehabilitation of silver, which from time immemorial has been the monetary co-partner of gold. He adds:

"The vitally important question with which we are now faced is whether the prolonged estrangement between the two metals is to result in a decree nisi, or whether a reconciliation can be effected. If the former, the present political and economic condition of Asia indicates that still graver dangers may lie ahead. On the other hand, through a 'Bank of the Empire,' with a monetary unit embracing both gold and silver, harmony between the two metals could be restored to the manifest advantage of both East and West."

Apart from increasing the purchasing power of Asia, the tranquillising effect of the restoration of the value of silver upon the political situation in both India and China is of great importance.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Feb. 4.

Market firm. Business done, 3,224,010 shares.

Feb. 4.

Adams Express ... 28 1/2
Allied Chemical & Dye ... 27 1/2
Allied Power & Light ... 27 1/2
Allis Chalmers ... 52 1/2
American Can ... 128 1/2
American Rolling Mill ... 89 1/2
American Smelting ... 75 1/2
American Tel. & Tel. ... 22 1/2
American Tobacco ... 22 1/2
American Waterworks ... 92 1/2
Anaconda Copper ... 70 1/2
Atlantic Refining ... 38 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio ... 117 1/2
Bethlehem Steel ... 101 1/2
Calumet & Hecla ... 31 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway ... 102 1/2
Chesapeake Corporation ... 69 1/2
Chicago North Western ... 86 1/2
Chicago Rock Island ... 119 1/2
Chrysler ... 38 1/2
Cities Service Common ... 30 1/2
Columbia Gas & Electric ... 30 1/2
Columbia Graphophone ... 27 1/2
Commercial Solvents ... 30 1/2
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. ... 109 1/2
Continental Oil ... 22 1/2
Corn Products ... 22 1/2
Coty Incorporated ... 31 1/2
Curtis Wright Common ... 7 1/2
Davison Chemical ... 32 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours ... 122 1/2
Eastman Kodak Company ... 100 1/2
Electric Bond & Share ... 22 1/2
Erie Railroad ... 38 1/2
Fox Film "A" ... 72 1/2
General Electric (New) ... 72 1/2
General Food ... 51 1/2
General Motors ... 44 1/2
General Railway Signal ... 50 1/2
Gold Dust ... 41 1/2
Goodrich Rubber ... 46 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ... 46 1/2
Granby ... 57 1/2
Great Northern Corporation ... 34 1/2
International Cement ... 57 1/2
International Comb. Eng. ... 72 1/2
International Harvester ... 88 1/2
International Nickel ... 38 1/2
International Paper ... 32 1/2
International Prod. (Com.) ... 10 1/2
International Tel. & Tel. ... 87 1/2
Johns Manville ... 141 1/2
Kennecott Copper ... 50 1/2
Lambert Company ... 103 1/2
Lehigh Valley ... 72 1/2
Liggett & Myers "B" ... 72 1/2
Madison Square Garden ... 102 1/2
Missouri Pacific (Com.) ... 90 1/2
Montgomery Ward ... 46 1/2
Nevada Consolidated Copper ... 22 1/2
New York Central ... 181 1/2
Northern Pacific Railway ... 85 1/2
Pacific Lighting ... 102 1/2
Packard Motor Car ... 102 1/2
Paramount Famous Lasky ... 64 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway ... 70 1/2
Peabody Corporation ... 14 1/2
Phillips Petroleum ... 33 1/2
Public Service of N. J. ... 37 1/2
Radio Corporation ... 122 1/2
Reading Railway ... 63 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco "B" ... 98 1/2
Sears Roebuck ... 22 1/2
Shell Union ... 50 1/2
Simmons Company ... 50 1/2
Southern California Edison ... 121 1/2
Southern Pacific Railway ... 116 1/2
Standard Gas & Electric ... 64 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey ... 33 1/2
Texas Corporation ... 64 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulphur ... 76 1/2
Timken Roller Bearing ... 76 1/2
Trans America ... 40 1/2
Union Carbide & Carbon ... 22 1/2
United Aircraft & Transport ... 40 1/2
United Dry Dock ... 74 1/2
U.S. Realty & Improvement ... 123 1/2
U.S. Steel ... 63 1/2
Vanadium ... 161 1/2
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com.) ... 161 1/2

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

SHARABLEBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

BUYERS SELLERS SALE NOMINAL

BANKS

H.K. Bank ... \$1,340
Do. (London) ... \$1,340
Chartered Bank ... \$1,340
Mercantile Bk. "A" ... \$1,340
Do. "C" ... \$1,340
Bank of East Asia ... \$1,340

INSURANCES

Canton Ins. ... \$715
Underwriters ... \$715
North China ... \$715
Union Ins. ... \$715
Yangtze Ins. ... \$715
China Fire ... \$715
H.K. Fire ... \$715

SHIPPING

Douglases ... \$24
Steamboats ... \$24
Indos (pref.) ... \$24
Do. (def.) ... \$24
Shell Transport ... \$24
Water-bus ... \$24

MINING

Benquates ... \$4
Langkats (comb.) ... \$4
Do. (single) ... \$4
Explorations ... \$4
Shanghai Loans ... \$4
Rauha ... \$4
Tonah Mines ... \$4

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.

H.K. & K. Wharves ... \$158
Providents ... \$158
H.K. Docks ... \$158
Shanghai Docks ... \$158
New Engineering ... \$158
Hongkongs ... \$158

COTTON MILLS

Ewo ... \$17.05
Shai Cotton (old) ... \$17.05
Do. (new) ... \$17.05
Zoong Sings ... \$17.05

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS

H.K. & S. Hotels ... \$12.70
Shanghai Lands ... \$12.70
H.K. Realty ... \$12.70
Humphreys ... \$12.70
Chinese Estates ... \$12.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Tramways ... \$19.35
Peak Trams (old) ... \$19.35
Do. (new) ... \$19.35
Star Ferry ... \$19.35
C. Lights (old) ... \$19.35
Do. (new) ... \$19.35
H.K. Electric ... \$19.35
Macao do ... \$19.35
Sandakan Lights ... \$19.35
Telephones ... \$19.35
China Buses ... \$19.35
Traction ... \$19.35
Do. (pref.) ... \$19.35

INDUSTRIALS

Caldbeck (ord.) ... \$23
Macgregor (pref.) ... \$23
Canton Ice ... \$23
Cements (comb.) ... \$23
Do. (old) ... \$23
Do. (new) ... \$23
Ropes ... \$23
China Sugar ... \$23
Malabon Sugar ... \$23
United Asbestos ... \$23

MISCELLANEOUS

Dairy Farm ... \$23
Der A. Wings ... \$23
Amusements ... \$23
Constructions ... \$23
Lane Crawford ... \$23
Mackintosh ... \$23
Nanyang Tobacco ... \$23
Sincere (old) ... \$23
Do. (new) ... \$23
Watsons ... \$23
Wm. Powells ... \$23
B. Ind. G. Bonds ... \$23
H.K. Govt. Loan ... \$23

FOREIGN MAILS.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Vaux Road, next to the General Post Office. Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

It is notified for information that wireless messages to Bangkok will as from 10th February, 1930 be exchanged direct instead of via Hanoi as hitherto.

INWARD MAILS.

From Post List

SINDAN ... 11th Feb.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ... 11th Feb.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ... 11th Feb.
SAIGON ... 11th Feb.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW ... 11th Feb.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters & papers, London, 16th Jan., & parcel, 16th Jan.) ... 11th Feb.
U.S.A. (Seattle, 25th January), Japan & SHANGHAI ... 11th Feb.
PANAMA ... 11th Feb.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 21st January), Honolulu, Japan & SHANGHAI ... 11th Feb.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ... 11th Feb.
JAPAN ... 11th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 a.m. on the previous day.

For Post Date & Time

Formosa ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai & Japan ... 11th Feb.
Java via Batavia ... 11th Feb.
Saigon, S. India, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th March ... 11th Feb.
Straits ... 11th Feb.
Fort Bayard, Hainan, Pakhoi & Haiphong ... 11th Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 11th Feb.
Manila ... 11th Feb.
Fakong ... 11th Feb.
Amoy ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 1st Mar., & Europe via Siberia ... 11th Feb.
Hainan & Haiphong ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai & Japan ... 11th Feb.
Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta ... 11th Feb.
Straits & Calcutta ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia ... 11th Feb.
Amoy ... 11th Feb.
Swatow & Foochow ... 11th Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa ... 11th Feb.
Hainan & Pakhoi & Haiphong ... 11th Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 11th Feb.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th March ... 11th Feb.
Japan & Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 11th March ... 11th Feb.
Amoy ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai & Dainy ... 11th Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa ... 11th Feb.
Bangkok via Swatow ... 11th Feb.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 7th March ... 11th Feb.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia ... 11th Feb.
Swatow ... 11th Feb.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 1st March ... 11th Feb.
Straits & Calcutta ... 11th Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 11th Feb.
Swatow ... 11th Feb.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd March ... 11th Feb.
Sandakan ... 11th Feb.
South Africa & South American Ports via Saigon and Singapore ... 11th Feb.

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.

FOR FROM SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Canton ... 7.15 a.m. & 7.30 a.m.
Macao & Tsinghan ... 7.15 a.m. & 7.30 a.m.
Kongmoon (except Saturdays) ... 6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays) ... 6.00 p.m.
Fatahan (By Train) ... 7.15 a.m.
Tai O ... 9.00 a.m.
Tai Po ... 9.00 a.m.
Shumchun ... 11.0 a.m.
Cheungchow ... 11.0 a.m.
Aberdeen ... 8.30 a.m.
Stanley ... 1.00 p.m.
Aston, Pinghan, Santin, Shatin, Shatouk & Shinghui ... 8.00 p.m.
Balkong ... 4.30 p.m.
Nemlan, Shukhi & Taling (Panda) ... 7.00 p.m.

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	For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Europe
"DUCESSA D'AOSTA"	—	22nd Feb.
"ESQUILINO"	—	4th Mar.
"COL DI LANA"	16th Feb.	26th Mar.

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COLOMBO and EUROPE.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	LEAVING HONG KONG
M.V. "BURGENLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	12 Feb.
S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLEB" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23 Feb.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa, Barcelona, Alicante, Rotterdam & Hamburg	14 Mar.
M.V. "RAMSES" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25 Mar.

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

	DUE HONG KONG
M.V. "RAMSES" (1)	18 February
M.V. "BURGENLAND" (2)	27 February
M.V. "DIEBURG" (1)	8 March
M.V. "BAUERLAND" (1)	16 March

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N.Y.K. ENTERPRISE.

S.S. SIBERIAN MARU
RECONSTRUCTED.

"CABIN CLASS" SHIP FOR
PACIFIC RUN.

The S.S. Siberian Maru, the well-known N.Y.K. Pacific liner, which has been on the Hong Kong-San Francisco run for many years, has been recently reconstructed, and has been placed on the Hong Kong-Seattle run as a "Cabin Class" liner.

A party of Press and passenger agency representatives were entertained on board yesterday for tiffin, and made a very interesting tour of the ship.

The commission of the Siberian Maru on the Company's Seattle run will have a particular interest for the general travelling public, as, after her withdrawal from her former service, the reconditioning of her passenger quarters was effected, in order to convert her into a regular Cabin Ship with accommodation for both Cabin and Tourist Cabin Class. The establishment of the Tourist Cabin, though no longer a novelty on the Atlantic, is the first attempt ever made by any trans-Pacific steamship line. The creation of this new class of passenger accommodation will offer the travelling public the opportunity to cross the Pacific at a remarkably moderate rate in absolute comfort, and will assuredly prove of great benefit to those who wish to travel in comfort without ostentation.

Cabin Class.

In the Cabin Class, out of her 32 staterooms, 24 are those of the former first class, and these rooms, which previously usually accommodated 3 persons, were all converted into rooms for one or two passengers. All Cabin Class rooms are fitted with regular full-length beds instead of bunks as there were before. All the Public Rooms have also been redecorated in a manner suitable for the northern Pacific trade. A Children's Room has been newly provided for the benefit of young passengers.

Tourist Cabin.

The new arrangements and improvements in the Tourist Cabin Class are even more remarkable than those of the Cabin Class. Out of 24 rooms in this class, 14 are of the former first class, while the remaining 10 rooms are of the 2nd class, thoroughly improved of course. The former Second class Dining-Saloon and Smoking-Room were redecorated and enlarged to a marked degree for the use of the passengers in this class. Moreover, a beautiful Lounge for this class was newly constructed.

While the passenger accommodation for Tourist Cabin is better than the former 2nd class of this ship in many respects, its passage fare is considerably lower than the latter. For instance, the old 2nd class rate from Yokohama to San Francisco was G. \$150.00, but the present Tourist Cabin fare is only G. \$155.00, which means 17 per cent. less than the old 2nd class fare.

The m.v. Burgenland (H.A.L.) left Shanghai on Monday the 10th instant at 10 a.m. and is due here on Wednesday p.m. the 12th instant.

THE SCHOOLBOY'S PARADISE.

MECHANICAL MARVELS IN
MINIATURE.

The greatest attraction at the schoolboys' exhibition, which filled both the old and the new Horticultural Hall in London, last month, was the large pond provided in the centre of the old hall for speed-boat trials.

Sometimes, model racing-boats speeded across it scattering the water in all directions, and sometimes the model of a great liner moved across in stately fashion and with an air of despatch something more spacious. The dozens of boys who stood looking on would have liked the craft to be in action all day.

Another fascinating spectacle in the new hall was said to be the finest working model of a railway system, that has ever been on show. Here were many lines at different elevations, and several trains that pursued their devious ways or waited at a signal till the express had gone by.

Sir Henry Segrave was there beside his "Golden Arrow," and Captain Malcolm Campbell by his "Blue Bird," which lay alongside. The boys delighted in touching these magic cars just as they did in angling the floats of the seaplane in which Lieutenant Wagborn won the Schneider Trophy, which hung above the platform in the hall.

The boy who is interested in aircraft got all the information he would possibly desire in the comprehensive air section arranged by the Air League of the British Empire, showing all the activities covered by civil and commercial aviation. There were scale models of the progress in construction from the pioneer days till now. A set of sectioned flying instruments, and engines sectioned to show internal working and so on, conducted visits to aircraft works and to the aerodrome at Croydon were arranged.

Noctovision.

At other stands the inquiring youth learned a great deal about telephones, radio shipping, and banking. Lloyd's Bank had an interesting exhibit, which included a model of the night safe showing how a business man with a wallet full of money to deposit can unlock the safe door that opens into the street, and place his wallet in a compartment which is lifted and tilted back into a small strong room in the bank. Demonstrations were given of different mechanical contrivances used in the bank's daily work.

The Baird Television Development Company fixed up installations in the hall and in the Army and Navy Stores which enabled the schoolboys to see from the hall what was going on in a department of the stores, not by television but by noctovision, where the picture is transmitted by land wires.

The London County Council had a large and excellent display of the work done by pupils at institutions ranging from elementary schools to trade schools and technical institutions. Among these were small mechanical models, fine needlework, craftwork, and a very good model of the buildings of the Tower of London made by schoolboys of from 12 to 15 years of age. This exhibit gave a good idea of the interesting and absorbing ways in which the pupils' fingers are used to open their minds and of the opportunities given to them for learning how to enjoy their leisure.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here from the United Kingdom via ports by the a.s. Aeneas on Sunday:—Mr. J. R. Atkins, Mr. E. W. Broadwith, Mr. T. Boag, Mr. E. S. Butler, Mrs. J. D. E. Butler, Miss M. R. Chin, Mr. G. J. Jansen, Mr. A. A. Havers, Mr. G. J. Jansen, Mrs. M. J. Jansen, Mr. M. C. Jansen, Mr. G. H. Jones, Miss M. J. Jarvis, Mr. D. Lyon, Mr. J. Lamond, Miss G. P. Nicholson, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. A. F. Shanks, Mrs. A. Shanks, Mr. J. E. Swire, Mr. D. Templeton, and Miss C. M. Towill. For Shanghai:—Mr. R. G. Boville, Mr. G. M. Blackney, Miss A. W. E. Dick, Mrs. E. M. Healey, Master D. G. Healey, Mr. W. Hindle, Mrs. G. Hindle, Mr. W. R. M. Hill, Miss G. Jones, Mr. H. Middleton, Mrs. Y. Middleton, Rev. C. W. Scott, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Mrs. M. Thomson, and Mr. E. J. Munro.

The following passengers arrived here on Sunday by the a.s. Coblenz (Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen) from Shanghai:—Mr. Samuel David, Mr. Lawrence Halbrook, Mr. Isaac Holmes, Mr. Heinrich Jegen, Mr. H. Tiefenbacher, Mrs. Th. Tiefenbacher, Mr. Alexander Wilson, Mr. Chung Chu Ming, Mr. H. G. Chen, Mr. Cheng Fu Chen, Mr. Yu Shih Lan, Miss Betty Stemb, Mr. Robert de Souza.

Departures.

The following passengers left yesterday by the a.s. Coblenz (Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen) for Rotterdam, via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Boyers, Miss Betty Boyers, Miss McNaught, Dr. and Mrs. Colin Ross, Miss Renate Ross, Master Ralph Ross, Mr. L. Gardner, Sister Innocent Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Velte and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Maier, Miss Elisabeth Dietrich, Miss Hanna Wunderli.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar, Sandwich, Herald, Petersfield.
North Arm.—Sterling, Stormcloud.
In Dock.—Scraph, Cicala.
No. 1 Buoy.—Suffolk.
No. 7 Buoy.—Sirdar.
No. 8 Buoy.—Bruce.
No. 11 Buoy.—Bridgewater.
No. 12 Buoy.—Scrapia.
Foreign Men of War.—French gunboat Argus.

THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

MEMBERS of the Committee attend at the Society's Room, CHURCH HALL, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive GIFTS of BLANKETS, Port-worn Clothing, etc.

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
(Est. 1889.) [348]



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REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH
EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STRAKERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	K'lung & Amoy	1st Port	11th Feb. Noon	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	S'hal & Amoy	16th Feb.	18th Feb. Noon	MANILA, M'KAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	Amoy	24th Feb.	25th Feb. Noon	BATAVIA
TJIBADAK	S'hal & Amoy	2nd Mar.	4th Mar. Noon	MANILA, M'KAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA
TJISAROEK	Amoy	9th Mar.	11th Mar. Noon	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	S'hal & Amoy	16th Mar.	18th Mar. Noon	MANILA, M'KAR & SOERABAYA BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	K'lung & Amoy	23rd Mar.	25th Mar. Noon	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STRAKERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	15th Feb.	16th Feb.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	19th Feb.	20th Feb.	AMOY & S'hal
TJISAROEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st Mar.	3rd Mar.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	5th Mar.	6th Mar.	AMOY & S'hal
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	15th Mar.	17th Mar.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	19th Mar.	20th Mar.	AMOY & S'hal

JAVA.

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EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.

AMOY

Antung, B. & S., Feb. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 11.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Tayuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 14.
Anhui, B. & S., Feb. 15.
Tijahank, J.C.J.L., Feb. 15.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Feb. 15.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 20.
Tijahank, J.C.J.L., Feb. 20.
Talambe, B.I., Feb. 22.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 22.
Tijahank, J.C.J.L., Mar. 3.
Takada, B.I., Mar. 4.
Tijahank, J.C.J.L., Mar. 6.

ANTWERP

Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Kutano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Changtu, B. & S., Feb. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 28.

BALTIMORE

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

BALTIMORE

Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.

BANGKOK

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Hiram, Thoresen, Feb. 16.
Kalgan, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Hellas, Thoresen, Feb. 23.
Klangan, B. & S., Feb. 23.

BELOWAN DELL

Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.

BOMBAY

Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 19.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.

BOSTON

Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 12.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 13.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Thurland Castle, Dwell's, Feb. 16.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Tai Yin, Dwell's, Feb. 20.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24.
Javanesse Prince, Furness, Feb. 27.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.

BREMEN

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.

BRINDISI

Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Feb. 22.
Esquilino, Dwell's, Mar. 4.

CALCUTTA

Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 12.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 11.

CEBU

Kentucky, S.S.S., Feb. 16.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

CHEFOO

Huidow, B. & S., Feb. 18.

COLOMBO

Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Thurland Castle, Dwell's, Feb. 18.
Kutano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 23.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Esquilino, Dwell's, Mar. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.

COPENHAGEN

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

DALNY

Aeneas, B.F., Feb. 11.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.
Luchow, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Trentbank, Bank, Feb. 21.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.

DUTCH PORTS

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 16.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 18.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

FOODROW

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 11.
Chipping, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 14.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 14.
Huidow, B. & S., Feb. 18.

GENOA

Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.

GLASGOW

Hector, B.F., Feb. 18.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.

GOTHENBURG

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.

HAIIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Tonkin, M.M., Feb. 11.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Canton, M.M., Feb. 14.

HAMBURG

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.

HAVRE

City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

HONGKONG

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.

ILOILO

Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Kentucky, S.S.S., Feb. 16.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

JAPAN PORTS

Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Teushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Kutano, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Glenahil, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Menestheus, B.F., Feb. 14.
Tyndarous, B.F., Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Menthus, B.F., Feb. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20.
Tai Yin, Dwell's, Feb. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 20.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Talambe, B.I., Feb. 22.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Feb. 26.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Romolo, Dwell's, Mar. 2.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 3.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Mar. 3.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Oanfa, B.F., Mar. 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Takada, B.I., Mar. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Glenluce, Jardine's, Mar. 5.
Nanking, Jardine's, Mar. 7.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.

KANTO

Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.

KARACHI

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.

KATOW

Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 12.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 11.

KATOW

Kentucky, S.S.S., Feb. 16.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

KATOW

Huidow, B. & S., Feb. 18.

KATOW

Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Thurland Castle, Dwell's, Feb. 18.
Kutano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 23.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Esquilino, Dwell's, Mar. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.

KATOW

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 16.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 18.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

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Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

KATOW

General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 18.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 23.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.

KATOW

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.

KATOW

Tonkin, M.M., Feb. 11.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Canton, M.M., Feb. 14.

KATOW

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.

KATOW

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Burgenland, Jelsen, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 20.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.

KATOW

City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

KATOW

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.

KATOW

Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Kentucky, S.S.S., Feb. 16.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

KATOW

Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Teushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Kutano, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Glenahil, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Menestheus, B.F., Feb. 14.
Tyndarous, B.F., Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Menthus, B.F., Feb. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20.
Tai Yin, Dwell's, Feb. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 20.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Talambe, B.I., Feb. 22.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Feb. 26.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Romolo, Dwell's, Mar. 2.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 3.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Mar. 3.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Oanfa, B.F., Mar. 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Takada, B.I., Mar. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Glenluce, Jardine's, Mar. 5.
Nanking, Jardine's, Mar. 7.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.

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Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Esquilino, Dwell's, Mar. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAIGON	"NANSHAN" On 11th Feb.	Daylight
AMOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG" On 11th Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 12th Feb.	Daylight
AMOT & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN" On 12th Feb.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, STONE & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN" On 13th Feb.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	"CHENG TU" On 13th Feb.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" On 16th Feb.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LUCHOW" On 16th Feb.	Daylight
AMOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHEI" On 16th Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN" On 16th Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN" On 16th Feb.	Daylight
FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHIAOCHOW & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 18th Feb.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW" On 23rd Feb.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"CHENAN" On 23rd Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU" On 23rd Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG" On 25th Feb.	Daylight

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 88.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

VESSEL	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Back
CHANGTE	12th February	18th March
TAIPING	11th March	18th April
CHANGTE	11th April	18th May
TAIPING	13th May	20th June

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 88.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "JAVA"

on or about
11th FEBRUARY

PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,
BREMER, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER
SCANDINAVIAN & BALTI PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:	SHANGHAI, ETC.	COPENHAGEN, ETC.
M.S. "Asia"	3rd March	12th April
M.S. "Africa"	13th April	13th May
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	11th June
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	10th July
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th Aug.
M.S. "Java"	1st July	

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, Agents.

Telephone C. 4071.

PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

"IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... Feb 12th
"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Feb 27th
"BRITISH PRINCE" ... Mar 13th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.
For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

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King's Building.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.
To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORTHOS	12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	DARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
DARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	G. METZINGER	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May	ANDRE LEBON	6th May
SPHINK	20th May		

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DUESS.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Ombé, Cambril, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

3 Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	FEBRUARY 9, 1930.										FEBRUARY 10, 1930.									
	Time	Temp	Wind	Humidity	Pressure	Clouds	Direction	Force	Speed	Direction	Time	Temp	Wind	Humidity	Pressure	Clouds	Direction	Force	Speed	Direction
Wladivostok	12	30.22	767.6	9	...	N	6	b	6	...	30.30	769.7	6	...	NNE	5	b	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	30.16	768.0	...	...	ESE	3	...	...	...	30.06	763.5	...	...	E	3	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	"	30.00	761.0	...	...	ENE	3	...	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	N	3	...	...	...	...
Tokyo	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	NNW	3	...	...	...	29.51	749.5	...	...	N	3	...	...	...	...
Kochi	"	29.69	754.0	...	...	N	0	...	...	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	NW	3	...	...	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	"	29.76	756.0	...	...	NW	3	...	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...
Oshima	"	29.82	757.5	...	...	N	5	...	...	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...
Naha	"	29.92	760.0	...	...	NNW	7	...	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...
Isigakijima	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	N	2	...	...	...	29.87	761.0	...	...	WSW	3	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	"	29.55	750.5	...	...	WSW	3	...	...	...	30.41	772.4	...	...	N	87	...	...	...	...
Chafuo	15	30.27	768.9	46	46	NW	4	b	6	...	30.41	772.5	...	...	NW	28	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.29	769.3	46	77	NNW	4	b	6	...	30.41	772.5	...	...	N	32	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	"	30.12	765.0	58	64	E	1	b	6	...	30.18	766.6	...	...	NE	44	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	"	30.15	765.8	56	63	SSE	4	b	6	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	NE	44	...	...	...	...
Amoy	"	30.11	764.3	54	68	ESE	2	b	6	...	30.21	767.4	...	...	NE	45	...	...	...	...
Swatow	"	30.22	767.7	52	63	NW	2	b	6	...	30.17	766.2	...	...	N	41	...	...	...	...
Taihou	11	30.15	768.9	55	...	N	4	b	6	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	N	43	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	"	30.11	764.7	59	...	NNE	6	b	6	...	30.10	764.5	...	...	NE	61	...	...	...	...
Koshun	"	30.07	763.9	70	...	NW	2	b	6	...	30.13	765.3	...	...	NE	54	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	"	30.17	766.2	55	...	NNE	6	b	6	...	30.15	765.8	...	...	ENE	53	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.10	764.5	60	36	E	3	b	6	...	30.15	765.8	...	...	ENE	53	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	"	30.11	764.8	...	...	ENE	4	b	6	...	30.13	765.0	...	...	SE	64	...	...	...	...
Macao	"	30.08	764.1	61	41	ESE	2	b	6	...	30.09	764.3	...	...	NE	66	...	...	...	...
Hobow	"	30.05	763.2	67	64	NE	5	b	6	...	30.04	762.9	...	...	ENE	67	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	"	30.06	763.5	66	47	ESE	2	b	6	...	30.01	762.3	...	...	W	4	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	30.02	763.6	61	...	NW	4	b	6	...	30.02	763.2	...	...	ENE	73	...	...	...	...
Tourane	"	29.88	760.0	77	...	ENE	6	b	6	...	30.07	763.8	...	...	NE	66	...	...	...	...
Capo St. James	14	29.95	760.8	73	63	NE	4	b	6	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	ENE	72	...	...	...	...
Basco	"	29.93	760.8	77	87	NW	4	b	6	...	30.01	762.3	...	...	NE	59	...	...	...	...
Apurri	"	29.91	759.6	82	44	N	2	b	6	...	29.91	769.6	...	...	NE	72	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	"	29.91	759.6	82	44	N	2	b	6	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	NE	87	...	...	...	...
Vigan	"	29.84	757.8	79	58	SW	4	b	6	...	29.91	759.6	...	...	NE	72	...	...	...	...
Manila	"	29.84	757.8	86	68	SW	4	b	6	...	29.89	759.3	...	...	NW	75	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	"	29.84	757.8	86	68	SW	4	b	6	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	N	77	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	"	29.84	757.8	86	68	SW	4	b	6	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	N	77	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	"	29.81	757.2	90	55	ENE	4	b	6	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	N	77	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	"	29.81	757.2	85	52	NE	4	b	6	...	29.87	758.7	...	...	SW	72	...	...	...	...
Cebu	"	29.82	757.5	82	70	N	2	b	6	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	NW	71	...	...	...	...
Surigao	"	29.82	757.5	82	70	N	2	b	6	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	NNE	72	...	...	...	...
Saipan	"	29.86	758.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	NE	75	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.76	756.0	...	...	ENE	2	b	6	...	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	75	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	75	...	...	...	...
Pelaw	"	29.81	757.2	86	68	NE	2	b	6	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	NE	86	...	...	...	...
Ponape	"	29.81	757.2	86	68	NE	2	b	6	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	NE	86	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	86	68	NE	2	b	6	...	29.84	757.9	...	...	NE	86	...	...	...	...

February 10d. 10h. 48m.—The anticyclone central over N. China has strengthened.
The depression between Tokyo and the Bonins is moving N.E.
Fresh to strong monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 2.81 inches, against an average of 2.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON FEBRUARY 11.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamooka ... N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzle or mist later.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzle or mist later.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ... N.E. winds, strong.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, February 10.

Previous Day at 4 p.m. On Date at 10 a.m. On Date at 4 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.18 3.19 30.10

Temperature ... 67 65 68

Humidity ... 44 63 59

Wind ... Direction ... E ENE E

Force ... 3 4 0

Weather ... B O O

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 9.61

Lowest open-air Temperature, 10.68

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

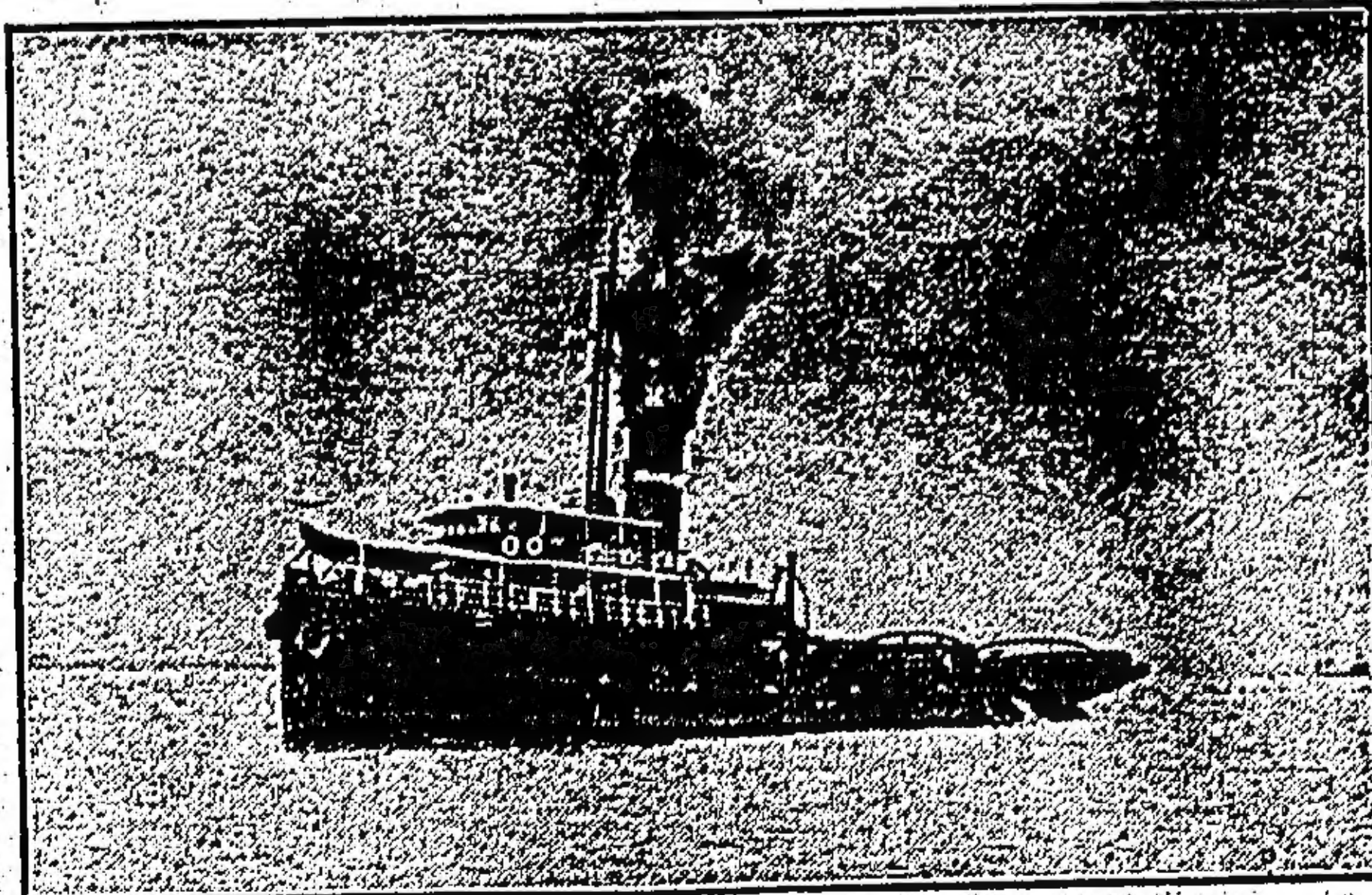
and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

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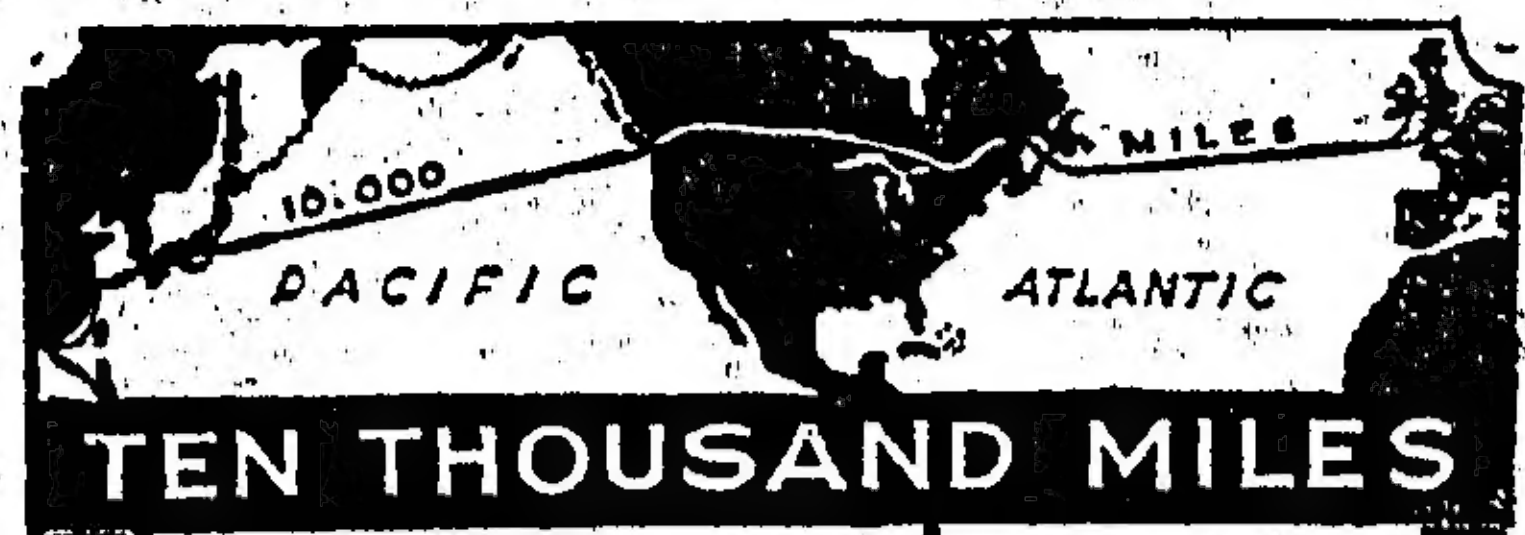
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NEXT SAILINGS

To MANILA	To THE PACIFIC COAST
E/CANADA 5 P.M., Mar. 9th	E/RUSSIA...NOON, Feb. 12th
E/RUSSIA... 5 P.M., Mar. 31st	E/ASIA...March 6th

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	Wednesday, 19th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	Thursday, 27th Feb.
ASAMA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	Wednesday, 13th Feb.
SIRENA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
SEIDZUOKA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,	
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.	
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
KAGA MARU	Wednesday, 13th Feb.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 26th March
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
TAMBA MARU	Tuesday, 11th Feb.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,	
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
BARUYO MARU	Sunday, 2nd March
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape	
Town & Ports.	
KAWACHI MARU	Saturday, 8th March
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.	
KUMA MARU	Thursday, 13th Feb.
KAZO MARU	Monday, 24th Feb.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &	
Marseilles.	
DELAGO MARU	Monday, 17th Feb.
VALUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
MALACCA MARU	Saturday, 15th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.	
TSUSHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 11th Feb.
KATORI MARU	Monday, 17th Feb.
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 11,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
23,800 TONS.

Cargo	Through	Imports
British	1,570	—
New Mathilde, Haiphong	—	—
Taiyuan, Shanghai	730	480
Chengtu, Shanghai	418	1,118
Aeneas, Glasgow	2,124	4,112
American	—	—
Pres. Grant, Manila	200	1,600
Danish	—	—
Asia, Copenhagen	1,750	7,500
Japanese	—	—
Tsushima Maru, Singapore	1,129	7,230
Takamisan Maru, Port Arthur	2,727	—
Batavia Maru, Takao	—	2,000
Atlas Maru, Shanghai	42	4,846
Chinese	—	—
Sun Kong, K. C. Wan	180	—
Shiu Hing, Macao	47	—
Total	11,017	23,804

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	1	1
Danish	1	0
Japanese	4	5
Chinese	3	3
German	0	1
Norwegian	0	1
Total	13	14

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

New Mathilde (Br.) Hai-phong, Pakhoi	87
Taiyuan (Br.) Shanghai	23
President Grant (American) Manila	312
Total	422

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Vogtland, Kutsang, Pres. Grant, Empress of Russia; Holt's: Aeneas, Changte, City of Marseilles; Socony-Laichok: Thurland Castle; China Merchants: Hsin Chang; Chul On: Hydrangea; Douglas: Laprak; Hai Ning; Saikong: Wing Lee. Docks:—Kowloon: Empress of Asia, Kuchow, San Bernardino, Chipping, Venezia, Hong Peng, (Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

AN ILL WIND.

The master of a cargo junk was before the Marine Magistrate yesterday on a charge of attempting to leave port during prohibited hours without first obtaining a permit. He pleaded guilty but said that he was on his way from Kennedy Town to Stonecutters when the strong wind carried him right out of his course. The officer in charge of the prosecution confirmed the defendant's statement. The Magistrate consulted the chart and then remarked that even if there was a strong easterly wind it could not have carried the defendant so far. Defendant was accordingly fined \$25 or three weeks.

The Marine Court.

Quite a number of cases came up for hearing at Marine Court yesterday, but they were only of a minor nature. The first case concerned a Chinese who was fined \$25 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment on pleading guilty to hawking on board the s.s. Sangshan Maru without a license. Two mistresses of cargo boats were each fined \$5 for lying outside of five others already alongside the s.s. Hirundo.

In the third case the mistress of a passenger sampan had to pay \$10 for carrying five passengers in excess of her boats limit while the fourth offender, also a Chinese, was fined \$10 or 10 days for going on board the s.s. Tonkin without first obtaining a permit from the officer on duty.

A Capsized Junk.

The Cheung Chau ferry boat, Sun Chau was on her way to Hong Kong yesterday morning, and when nearing Kennedy Town sighted a capsized junk with four people clinging on to it.

The Sun Chau at once made for the derelict and picked up the four people who turned out to be an old woman and three children. They were taken to the Water Police Station and received suitable attention. They were fortunately not much the worse for their long immersion.

Stormy China Sea.

Captain R. Arndt, of the m.s. Fulda, arriving here yesterday from Hamburg, states that there was very fine weather all the way from Hamburg to Manila. From Manila to Hong Kong, a N.E. wind, force 8, heavy seas and cold but sunny weather were encountered.

Captain Christiansen, of the Vogtland, also reports that stormy monsoon weather was encountered between Singapore and Hong Kong.

ARRIVALS.

February 9.

Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 4,511 tons, Capt. S. Takaya, from Shanghai, buoy No. A10.—O.S.K.
Kueichow, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C40.—B. & S.
Fulda, German motor ship, 5,525 tons, Capt. R. Arndt, from Hamburg, Kowloon Wharf.—Melchers & Co.
Tai Yuan, British str., 2,103 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Amoy, buoy No. B8.—B. & S.
Vogtland, German motor ship, 7,106 tons, Capt. H. Christiansen, from Hamburg and Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—Jebben & Co.

February 10.

Asia, Danish str., 4,459 tons, Capt. H. Jorgensen, from Singapore, buoy No. A30.—John Manners & Co.
Chengtu, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. J. D. White, from Swatow, buoy No. C14.—B. & S.
Java, Danish str., 5,525 tons, Capt. H. Jorgensen, from Singapore, buoy No. A25.—John Manners & Co.
Kut Sang, British str., 3,643 tons, Capt. V. McC. Liddell, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.
New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. G. Repley, from Fakh, buoy No. C17.—Yick Tai S.S. Co.
Patagonier, British str., 3,078 tons, Capt. Bal, from Singapore, buoy No. A31.—Bank Line.

President Lincoln, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Los Angeles, Calif., Kowloon Wharf, Dollar S.S. Line.
Shirala, British str., 4,873 tons, Capt. T. S. Beedle, from Amoy, Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Sunkong, Chinese str., 323 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow, buoy No. C44.—Kwong Lee & Co.

Taisei Maru, Japanese str., 1,864 tons, Capt. Sena, from Samarinda, buoy No. B50.—M.B.K.
Takamisan Maru, Japanese str., 1,009 tons, Capt. T. Sato, from Port Arthur, Yaumati.—M.B.K.
Tomba Maru, Japanese str., 3,553 tons, Capt. H. Kannauchi, from Shanghai, buoy No. A8.—N.Y.K.
Tijlbeet, Dutch str., 3,633 tons, Capt. J. Kaerebout, from Amoy, buoy No. A2.—J.C.L.
Tsushima Maru, Japanese str., 6,754 tons, Capt. T. Takahata, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Yu Sang, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. R. C. Thompson, from Shanghai, West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

February 10.

Antung, for Amoy.
Atlas Maru, for Singapore.
Bellerophon, for Singapore.
Chengtu, for Canton.
Fulda, for Takao.
Hsin Chang, for Shanghai.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Java, for Singapore.
Kiso Maru, for Hongay.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Michael Jebben, for Hongay.
Nam Peng, for Hoihow.
Nanchang, for Saigon.
Ronsan Maru, for Rangoon.
Tai Yuan, for Canton.
Tamba Maru, for Singapore.
Tijlbeet, for Mantok.
Tonkin, for K. C. Wan.
Tsang Woo, for Quinhon.
Tsushima Maru, for Shanghai.
Vogtland, for Takao.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.
Wing Wo, for K. C. Wan.

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"CITY OF HEREFORD" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th March

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"CITY OF LILLE" ... 19th March

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"TINHOW" ... 10th April

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th Feb., Noon	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'm & A'warp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marselles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	5th Mar. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, R'm, B'm & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'm & A'warp.
"ALIPORE"	8,973	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	23rd Mar.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Apr.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'm & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,948	24th May	Bombay, Mars., & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, R'm, B'm & A'warp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marselles, London & Hull.
"KANTARA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"KARMA"	9,135	5th July	Marselles & London.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marselles, London & Hull.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	30th Aug.	Marselles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,948	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marselles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marselles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Bombay, Marselles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SHIRALA"	7,841	12th Feb. 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	7,936	25th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Mar.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	16th Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,849	25th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Apr.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.K.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	8,856	28th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	4th Apr.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"NELORE"	8,853	2nd May	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hullo, Cebu, Kolombagan, Tawao, Vitor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	8,973	11th Feb.	S'hai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	20th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	23rd Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	8,849	4th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	11th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"NAGPORE"	8,833	17th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	27th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	6th Apr.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	11th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	25th Apr.	do.
"LAHORE"	8,849	5th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th May	do.
"KANTARA"	16,601	23rd May	do.
"KARMA"	9,135	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	1st Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	26th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	10th Oct.	do.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BALOH"	16,650	5th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

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News of Inward and Outward Mails will be found on page 11.

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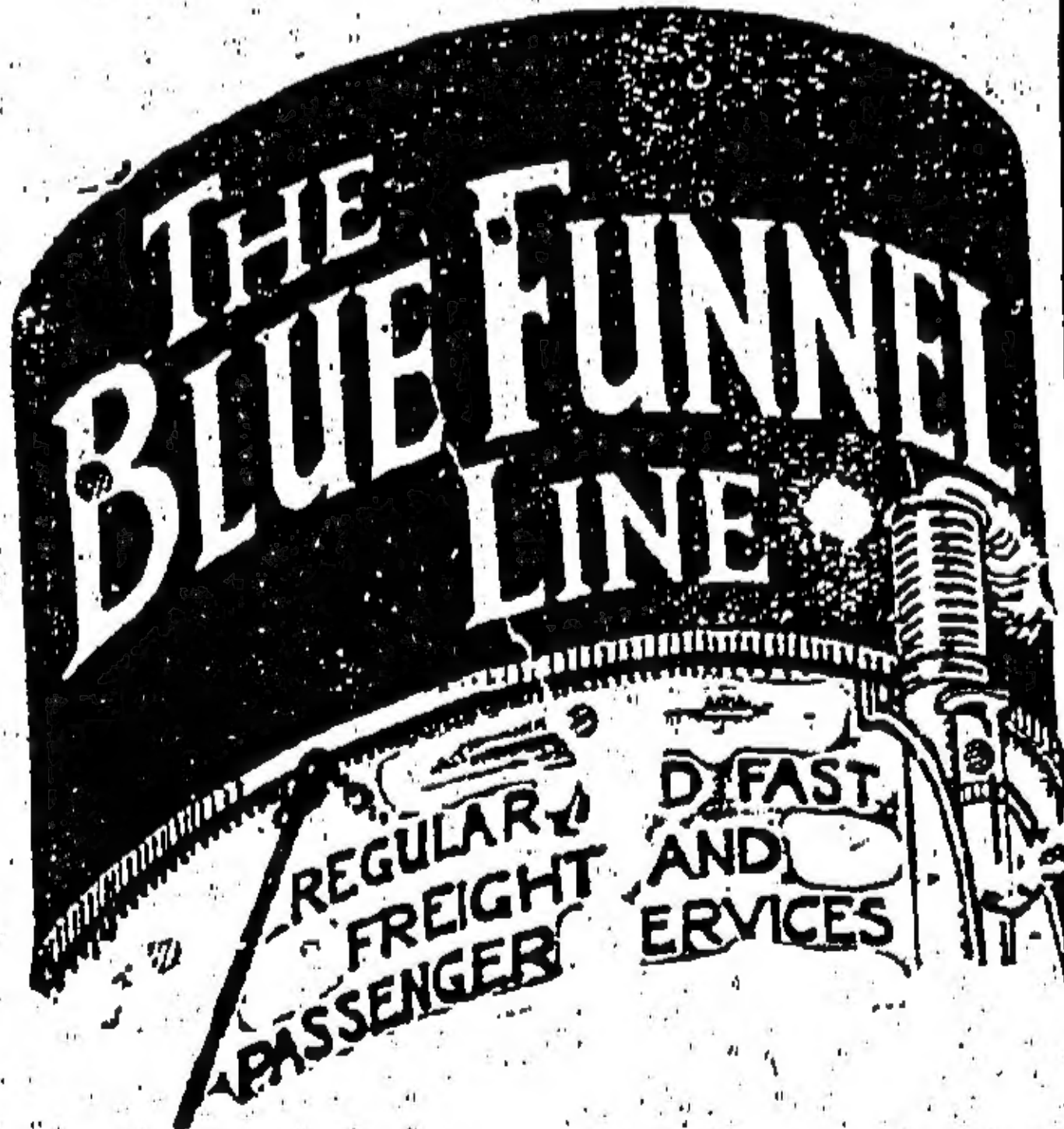
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"Hector" 19th Feb. "Thetis" 3rd Mar. 10th Apr.

PACIFIC SERVICE. (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"TYNDAROS" 15th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS" 6th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.
"MENESTHEUS" 14th Feb. S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

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Hong Kong, 3rd Feb., 1930. [26]

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For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [3]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. \$4,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
27, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$600,000,000.
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.
[23]

NEDELANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
BANKERS
Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Authorized Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000. (\$19,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital Gldrs. 80,000,000. (\$26,666,667.)
Reserve Fund Gldrs. 40,000,000. (\$23,333,333.)

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Eastern Head Office: Batavia.
Branches:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bontang, Buitenzorg, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kobe, Kanton, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
P. M. ELBERG, Manager.
Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
Hong Kong Currency.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,664,200
RESERVE FUND \$500,000

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
London Bankers:—THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
Correspondents
In all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$3 to \$40.
LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.
[27]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:
ALOR STAR, HONG KONG, TONGKAI (Straits Settlements), AMSTERDAM, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, Cebu, COLOMBO, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANGAROO, KUALA LUMPUR, KUPANG, MADRAS, MANILA, MEDAN, NEW YORK, PENANG, PESHAWAR, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SOUTHERN AFRICA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]
BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
(Incorporated in France).
Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Capital, fully paid-up ... 50,000,000
Special Working Capital 50,000,000
Reserves 22,919,000
BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange, Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £23,000,000
Paid-up Capital £18,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest £1,612,047

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES:
Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Bombay, Kanton, Penang, Calcutta, (Kanton) Port Louis, Colombo, (Pahang) Rangoon, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Galle, Kua's, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Kuantan, Singapore, Howrah, (Pahang) Sourabaya, Ipoh, Kandy.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Travellers Cheques issued. Trustee and Executorships undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1929. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.
行銀國中
(Special authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$80,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,700,200.00
RESERVE FUND 9,964,398.69

Head Office:—Peking.
Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
New York Bankers:—THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [24]

UNIVERSAL POPULARITY

CAPSTAN Cigarettes are sold in every country in the world. They are advertised in every language. The steadily increasing demand is due solely to the High Quality Standard.

SMOKE CAPSTAN

MADE IN ENGLAND

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.		THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.		EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
Head Office: 93, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.		Head Office: Hong Kong. No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.		February 10, 1930.	
Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 102,000,000.00		AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 RESERVE 1,500,000		On LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer... 1/6 1/2 Bank Bills, on demand 1/6 5/16 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/6 1/2 Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/7 1/2 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/7 3/4	
BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hong Kong, Quinhon, Batavia, Hong Kong, Saigon, Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nam-Dinh, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Thanhos, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hanoi, Pnom-Penh, Vinh, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu.		BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:— Batavia, London, Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Manila, Rangoon, Sourabaya, Calcutta, Melbourne, Saigon, Sydney, Canton, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Tientsin, Haiphong, New York, Cebu, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Seattle, Kobe, Paris, Semarang, Kanton, Peking, Shanghai. Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.		On PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand 94 7/8 Credits, at 4 months' sight 103 1/2 On NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand 37 1/2 Credits, at 60 d/a 38 1/2 On BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand 102 On CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand 102 On SHANGHAI.— Bank Bills, at sight 77 1/2 Private, 30 days' sight On YOKOHAMA.— On demand 75 1/2 On MANILA.— On demand 74 1/2 On SINGAPORE.— On demand 65 1/2 On BATAVIA.— On demand 92 1/2 On HAIPHONG.— On demand nom On SAIGON.— On demand nom On BANGKOK.— On demand 122 OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying rate 124 1/2 Gold Leaf, 10. fine, per tael BAR SILVER, per oz. 90 7/16	

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.
CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 108,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Kai Yuen, Bangkok, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kobe, Sourabaya, Calcutta, London, San Francisco, Canton, Los Angeles, Seattle, Cheongchun, Manila, Semarang, (Dairen) Nagasaki, Shanghai, Fongtien, Nagoya, Singapore, (Mukden) Newchwang, Shimonoseki, Hankow, New York, Sydney, Harbin, Osaka, Tientsin, Hong Kong, Peking, Taianfu, Honolulu, Janeiro, Taingtao, Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed), Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1929. [24]

American Express Travelers Cheques
Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES', the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one 'l'. The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."
Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.
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Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through
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